PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

NINTH SESSION.

Saturday, the 2nd August 1941/18th Karkatagam 1116.

Vol. XVIII—No. 10.

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NINTH SESSION 1941/1116.

Saturday, the 2nd August 1941/18th Karkatakam 1116.

The Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly met in the Legislative Chamber, at eleven of the clock with Sachivottama Sir C. P Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D., Dewan-President presiding.

MEMBER SWORN.

The following member took the oath and signed the rolls :

Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai (*Director of Public Health*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Food value of local cured fish.

316. *MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the food value of local cured fish has ever been ascertained ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, whether they will be pleased to pass necessary orders to carry out experiments and find out the food value of the following varieties of fish :—

(i) Prawns (boiled, dried and shelled as exported to Rangoon) ;

(ii) Prawns (raw, dried with skin as exported for sale in Travancore and South Indian markets) ;

(iii) Shark, Seer, Pomfret etc., (salted and dried) ;

(iv) Mackerel (salted and dried, and pilchardised) : and

(v) Sardine (salted and dried, and pilchardised) ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL (*Ag. Pro-Vice-Chancellor*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) It is considered that this item of work is not necessary as analytical details regarding the food value of fish in general have been recorded in a number of important books on Fisheries.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU : പാർട്ട് ഏ, ബി, ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചില പുസ്തകങ്ങളിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ആ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ പേരു പറയാമൊ ?

G. P. T. 1042. 335. 10-4-1117.

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DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Sir, the information which applies to other fish applies to prawns also.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU: എന്റെ ചോദ്യം ഇവിടെ തയ്യാറാക്കി എടുക്കുന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള ഫിഷിന്റെ ഫുഡ് വാല്യു എന്താണു എന്നാണു്.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: It is not expected that the food value of Travancore fish will vary from the food value of fish elsewhere.

In-patients in the Hospitals of Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey.

317. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of in-patients treated in the District Hospitals of Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey respectively during the period from Chingom to Medom 1116; and

(*b*) the number of deaths among them?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Surgeon-General*): (*a*) & (*b*) A * statement containing the information is placed on the table.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): May I know from Government the number of beds available in the Alleppey Hospital?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: About 68, Sir.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know how it is possible to accommodate all the in-patients when only 68 beds are provided?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: When there is overcrowding Sir, the extra patients are accommodated on the floor.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether the member concedes that there is overcrowding in the hospital?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, certainly Sir.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether there is any provision for additional accommodation at least recommended by the Surgeon General?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes Sir, but not at Government cost.

Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries in Kayankulam and Quilon.

318. *MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU: Will the Government be pleased to state who were the Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries in charge of the Kayankulam and Quilon Backwater Sections since the year 1092 and what length of their services respectively were spent in those sections?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Fishery Sub-Inspectors who were in charge of the Kayamkulam and Quilon back-water sections from the

*Vide Appendix I.

year 1093 with the period of service spent by them in the section are the following.

Name of Sub-Inspector.		Period of service spent.	
		Years.	Months.
1.	K. N. Kesavan Nair ...	10	9
2.	P. K. Narayanan Unnithan ...	9	8
3.	A. Sadasivan Pillai ...	2	6
4.	J. W. Varghese ...	0	4
5.	N. M. Mathai ...	0	3
6.	K. Cheriyan Vydian ...	0	2

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU : ഫിഷറി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ ഓരോരുത്തരും ഒൻപതും പത്തും കൊല്ലം ഈ സെക്ഷനിൽ തന്നെ ഇരിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്തു ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : The exigencies of service.

Fish Curing Yards.

319. ***MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the balance of salt on 1-1-1116 in the various fish curing yards ;

(*b*) the quantity supplied to the various fish curing yards till the end of Makaram 1116 ;

(*c*) the quantity sold to curers in the various yards till the end of Makaram 1116 ;

(*d*) the balance in the various yards on the last day of Makaram 1116 ; and

(*e*) the amount spent for maintaining the yards from 1-1-1116 to the end of Makaram 1116 ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : (*a*) to (*e*) A statement containing the information is laid on the table.

Malaria in Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad.

320. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether Malaria has completely subsided in the two taluks of Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad ; and

(*b*) whether any deaths occur on account of the disease ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI (*Director of Public Health*): (*a*) No; but the situation has improved considerably during the period from 1114 onwards.

(*b*) No death has been reported as having been due to Malaria.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: മരണം നിശ്ശേഷം ഇല്ലാതെയായതു എന്നു മുതൽക്കാണ് ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ഒന്നരക്കൊല്ലമായി.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: മന്നാൻ കണ്ടത്തിൽ മലമ്പനി ഉണ്ടെന്ന് മി. തരിയതു കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായല്ലൊ. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: അതു് ഇതിന്റെ ഉപചോദ്യമല്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): എവിടെ എങ്കിലും മലമ്പനി ബാധിച്ചു മരണമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: മന്നാൻകണ്ടത്തിൽ മലമ്പനി പിടിപെട്ടു് മരണമുണ്ടായതായി റിപ്പോർട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: എത്ര മരണം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

The Cold Storage Plant.

321. ***MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the capital investment on the Cold Storage;

(*b*) the loss sustained, if any, by running the Storage by the Fisheries Department; and

(*c*) the loss or gain, if any, under the present arrangement?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: (*a*) Rs. 22,344.

(*b*) Nil.

(*c*) Whether there is a gain or not can be ascertained only when the balance sheet is prepared at the close of the year.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapalli* cum *Karthilapalli*): May I know whether the Cold Storage Plant is run under a debt Head account.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: For the present, it is being worked as an experimental measure on a debt head basis.

Working of the Debt Relief Act.

322. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of debtors who paid the first instalment of their debts (under the Debt Relief Act) before the 21st Edavom 1116, and the total amount of the payments so made?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): Number of debtors who paid the first instalment of debts 51,575

	Rs.	Chs.	C.
Total amount of the payments made	14,48,236	22	6

Working of the Debt Relief Act in the District Courts.

*323. ❀ **MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara cum Kunnathur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of petitions filed under Section 9 of the Debt Relief Act (Acts II and III of 1116) in each of the District Courts in the State;

(*b*) the number of petitions filed under Sections 13 and 16 of the above Acts in each of the District Courts in the State; and

(*c*) the number of petitions filed under Sections 9, 13 and 16 of the Act II of 1116 as amended by Act III of 1116 after the 31st of Kumbhom and before the 21st of Edavom during 1116 M. E. in each of the District Courts?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) A *statement showing the information required is laid on the table.

Sea fishing and Churches.

324. ❀**MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is compulsory that the sea fisherman should give 1/18th of his catches daily to the Church in the village, and the Church collect the same by leasing out the right in the village to contractors by auction annually; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the amount annually realised by the various Churches along the coast by selling the right during the years 1114, 1115 and 1116?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: (*a*) Government have no definite information though statements relating to the collection by priests of a portion of the catches have been made in various communications.

(*b*) Government have no information.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU: ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ ഭാവമുണ്ടാകുമൊ ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: If complaints are received, enquiries can be made.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): May I know whether this practice is prevalent throughout the whole coastal area of the State or in only some parts?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Sir, the allegation is that certain portions of the catches are given for the church by the fishermen. Where the practice prevails and among whom has to be ascertained.

PRESIDENT: It is apparently a voluntary payment by the fisher folk. The fish goes to the church as some presentation to the Parson, as they say.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I take it that there is no liability and nobody is bound to give?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Government have not imposed any liability.

PRESIDENT: As is well known historically, the Christian church had an institution known as Tithes, *i.e.*, 10% of certain things to be handed over to the church. Similarly, probably from centuries back, there had been the practice of collecting a proportion of the catch as soon as boats come in.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, the question is not whether the Christian fisher folk make this contribution but generally all the fishermen of the coast, including, of course, the Hindus, are made to contribute. That is the significance of the question.

PRESIDENT: I did not know that. But enquiries will be made.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU: മത്സ്യ വ്യവസായികളിൽ നിന്നും സമുദായപ്രമാണികൾ ആദായം വസൂൽ ചെയ്യരുതെന്ന് ൻൻ൫ കർക്കടകം ൧-ാംനു- ഒരു തിരുവെഴുത്തു വിളംബരം ഉള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: I am not aware of any such Proclamation, Sir.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathur*): May I know whether the collection is compulsory?

PRESIDENT: How can there be any compulsory exaction unless by a statute or rule?

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): Sir, by cœrcion.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): ഹിന്ദുക്കളായ മത്സ്യ വ്യവസായികളിൽനിന്നും ആദായം വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Government have no information.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether there was any complaint from the fishermen?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: No such complaints were received.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): May I know whether the honourable member is aware that as a result of this practice numerous cases both criminal and civil are still pending in the Law Courts?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: I have no such information.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): May I know the nature of the allegations?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: The allegations arise incidentally in proposals regarding the improvement of the fishermen's trade or their economic condition and matters of a general nature which will contribute to their welfare.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any steps are taken to enquire into those allegations?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: It is under consideration.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പതിനെട്ടിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം ... ...

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, Mr. Joseph Kunju has availed himself of the one chance.

PRESIDENT: Yes. He cannot put further questions.

Right of Church on the coastal villages to the fins of shark.

325. ***MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a right of the church in the coastal village to claim the fins of shark caught by the sea fishermen; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the quantity and value of the fins annually collected by the various churches during the past three years?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: (*a*) Government have no definite information though such allegations have been made.

(*b*) Government have no information.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pathanamthitta*): May I know whether any allegation has been received from Hindu fishermen?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: I claim notice, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether in any event, Government will be pleased to consider this question and come to a decision at an early date?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Yes, Sir. Government will look into the matter with reference to the statements that have been made in this House.

Pullickal Thodu in Mavelikara.

326. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have taken steps in deepening the channel called Pullickal Thodu in the Mavelikara taluk;

(*b*) if so, the amount spent till this time;

(*c*) whether a portion of this channel near Bharanikavu has been covered by earth by some people;

(*d*) whether they have received any representations from the people complaining against such conduct; and

(*e*) if so, the action taken on the same?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Executive Engineer in charge of the duties of the Chief Engineer*): (*a*) A portion of the thodu was once improved. Further improvements have not been taken up as the ryots are unwilling to pay cess.

(*b*) Rs. 3,063-5-12.

(*c*) and (*d*). The channel is silted up but no representation has been received alleging this to have been wilfully done by some people.

(*e*) Does not arise in view of the answer to (*c*) and (*d*) supra.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether anything was done to remove the silting up of the channel?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It is contained in the answer. It was removed at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

New schools during the year 1116.

327. *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(a) the number of new schools, English and Malayalam, sanctioned during the year 1116; and

(b) the number of schools where recognition has been withdrawn?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): (a) English Schools 3.

Malayalam Schools 6.

(b) English Schools Nil.

Malayalam Schools 26.

Position of Factories in the State.

328. *MR. P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interests of the big factories and small factories are in conflict in many respects;

(b) whether the non-district factories except those that belong to the big factory owners in the district are more or less run in the scale of a cottage industry; and

(c) whether the goods manufactured in these small factories are being sold to the district-factory owners who are the exporters of the goods?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): As there is no such recognised classification as big factories and small factories, it is not possible to answer the question.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: In view of the controversy and in view of the competition among factory owners, may I know whether the honourable member is aware that the standardisation of the coir industry is an immediate necessity both in the interests of labourer and the employer?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Standardisation may be advisable. But we do not know when it will be possible.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: With reference to the answer given, may I know whether any mill or the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce has suggested any scheme for the standardisation?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: A scheme has been proposed.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether that scheme has been considered by Government?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: It is under consideration, Sir.

The Ceramic Expert.

329. *MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Meenachil* cum *Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the present pay of the Ceramic Expert;

(b) the pay that he was getting just before he joined Travancore service;

(c) the qualifications and previous experience of the Ceramic Expert;

(*d*) whether there were complaints about the Ceramic Expert and if so what action has been taken on those complaints; and

(*e*) whether there are any complaints about the Ceramic Expert at present and if so what action has been taken?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) Rs. 800 Per mensem.

(*b*) Rs. 400 Per mensem.

(*c*) Passed Honours Examination in Ceramics, Technical College at Stoke-on-Trent (England). He has worked as a Ceramic Chemist in England, France, and Germany. He has got 26 years' experience as a Manufacturing Administrator and as a Research Professor of Ceramic Industries.

(*d*) and (*e*) No.

Kidangoor-Manarkad road.

330. ***MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the portion of the Kidangoor-Manarkad road extending from the Meenachil river up to the junction of the above road with the Athirampuzha-Lalom road is in a bad condition; and

(*b*) whether any representation has been received from the public about this matter and if so what action has been taken?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes. The matter of converting this section of the road into an unmettalled road with the necessary culverts and bridge has been investigated.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether Government are aware that a portion of the road was washed away during the last flood?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: I have got no information Sir.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether Government will kindly enquire into the matter?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: Yes, Sir.

Primary Education.

331. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of departmental Malayalam primary schools in the State;

(*b*) the total number of departmental Tamil primary schools;

(*c*) the total number of private Malayalam primary schools;

(*d*) the total number of private Tamil primary schools;

(*e*) the total number of private Malayalam primary schools which receive grant-in-aid;

(*f*) the total number of private Tamil primary schools which receive grant-in-aid;

(*g*) the number of Malayalam primary schools for which grant-in-aid was withdrawn during the years 1114, 1115 and 1116;

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

(h) the total number of Tamil primary schools for which grant-in-aid was withdrawn during the years 1114, 1115 and 1116;

(i) the number of Malayalam primary schools for which recognition was withdrawn during the years 1114, 1115 and 1116;

(j) the number of Tamil primary schools for which recognition was withdrawn during the years 1114, 1115 and 1116;

(k) whether any departmental primary schools have been opened in the place of private schools for which grant-in-aid or recognition was withdrawn; and

(l) the principle adopted by Government in withdrawing grant-in-aid or recognition?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

(a) 706
(b) 36
(c) 1,905
(d) 210
(e) 1,507
(f) 182
(g) 28
(h) 4
(i) 45
(j) 5
(k) Nil
(l) 1. Due to overlapping with other schools
2. Non-fulfilment of conditions
3. Unsatisfactory working.

Statement, by caste, of the Inspectors and Inspectresses of the Education Department.

332. ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN** (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Inspectors and Inspectresses of the Education Department?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The statement is laid on the table.

Marketing of Shark Liver Oil.

333. ***MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMAN KUNJU**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of shark liver oil purchased and refined by the Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries;

(b) the quantity of refined oil obtained;

(c) the cost of refining a gallon of oil;

(d) the selling price of a gallon of refined oil; and

(e) the total quantity of refined oil sold till the end of Makaram 1116?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: (a) 504 gallons worth Rs. 1,614-15-15.

(b) 318 gallons —233 gallons I grade.
85 gallons II grade.

* *Vide* Appendix IV.

(c) and (d). It is not in public interests to give these figures in relation to commercial ventures.

(e) 247 gallons—162 gallons I grade.
85 gallons II grade.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU: പാർട്ട് സി, ഡി, ഇയ് ഈ വിവരം പറയാൻപാടില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറു നടത്തുന്ന പരിശോധനയുടെ ഫലം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: It is not that the public should not be taken into confidence but that the publication will help our rivals in the field who are competing with us.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI. May I know Sir, with reference to answers to part (c) and (d) why the selling price of the oil cannot be disclosed?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: The selling price is being determined from time to time.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Am I to understand that the people are not buying that oil?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: The rates vary from time to time. So it is not possible to give a fixed rate.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know the present rate of the selling price of this oil?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: One of the rates at present is B.Rs. 9 per gallon.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know under what label the shark liver oil is marketed?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: It is marketted under the label "Shaliverol".

* **MR. K. G. GOVINDAN**: What is the special advantage gained thereby?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: We may avoid having to use the word 'shark'.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether any quantity o this oil has been sold outside?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: How much?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: 90 gallons were sent to the Government of India. Sales have also been made to Karachi and other places.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know, Sir.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: On a point of order, Sir. The member has had a turn already.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the Sharkliver oil is a good substitute for Codliver oil?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: It is much better.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the total receipts on account of the sale of the oil?

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member cannot put that question.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഷാലിവർ ഓയിലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പരസ്യംചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Yes, Sir.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഏതെല്ലാം ഭാഷയിലാണ് പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: It has been advertised in English and in Malayalam, and I believe in Tamil also.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മലയാളത്തിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു മെമ്പർ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: To the best of my recollection, yes.

Attacks of malaria in 1115 at the Mannamkandam area.

334. ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN:** Will the Government be pleased:

(*a*) to state whether they have received any statistics regarding the number of cultivators who had attacks of malaria in 1115 at the Mannamkandam area in the Kuttamangalam pakuthi of the Muvattupuzha taluk, and of the number who died on account of the disease;

(*b*) if so, to lay on the table the said statistics; and

(*c*) to state whether any steps are being taken for the opening of a dispensary at Mannamkandam?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) The question is under consideration.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മന്നാൻകണ്ടം മലമ്പനി കൂടുതലായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വല്ല അപേക്ഷകളും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ഉണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA T ARAKAN: അതനുസരിച്ചു വല്ല അന്വേഷണവും നടത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ഉണ്ടു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: അതിൻെറ ഫലമായിട്ടു അവിടെ ആരെങ്കിലും മരിച്ചതായി അറിവുകിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ചില മരണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായതായിട്ടറിയാം

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മരണങ്ങൾ എത്രയാണെന്നും അവ എങ്ങിനെയാണു നടന്നതെന്നും അറിയാമോ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: പകുതി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണു ഇതു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽനിന്നും ചില മരണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു അറിഞ്ഞു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു ആരെയെങ്കിലും അയച്ചു റിലീഫ് വർക്ക വല്ലതും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: അതു് ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കയാണ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മരണം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമാണൊ ആളുകളെ അയക്കുന്നതു്?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ഇതു ഇന്നൊ നാളെയൊ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു കാൎയ്യമല്ല.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അവിടെ അധികം മലമ്പനി കൊണ്ടു മരിക്കാൻ കാരണം പുതുവൽ ഭൂമി പതിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അശ്രദ്ധ കൊണ്ടല്ലെ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ഭൂമി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സഹായം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഗവൎമെന്റിനു ഈ മാതിരി കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ നേരത്തെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

PRESIDENT: It has come to the notice of Government that some people who were ill were sent out of the estates and that the persons who were supposed to have died on the road were people who were expelled after they fell ill. Government are making enquiries into the matter.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഭൂമി പതിച്ച ആളുകളുടെ ദോഷമാണ് മലമ്പനി കൊണ്ടുള്ള മരണത്തിനു കാരണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ ഭൂമികൾ പരസ്യമായി ലേലം ചെയ്തു അതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ പിടിച്ചതല്ലെ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: ആവശ്യക്കാരാണു ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിക്കുന്നതു. മററുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടപോലെ നിറവേററാൻ അവർ സന്നദ്ധന്മാരായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സാധുക്കളായ കൂലിവേലക്കാരാണു അധികം മരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും വസ്തു ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിച്ച ഭൂമി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ അന്യദേശങ്ങളിലാണ് താമസിക്കുന്നതെന്നും അറിയാമൊ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: അവനവന്റെ എസ്റ്റേററിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന കൂലിക്കാരുടെ സുഖദുഃഖാദികളിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു് ജോലിചെയ്യിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ചുമതലയാകുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: എസ്റ്റേററ് അല്ലാ അവിടെ ഉള്ളതു്. കാടുവെട്ടി കൃഷിചെയ്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഭൂമിഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ അവിടെനിന്നും വളരെ ദൂരെയാണ് താമസിക്കുന്നതെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കു അറിയാമൊ?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: അവരുടെ കൂലിക്കാരുടെ ദീനചികിത്സക്കുള്ള മാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾകൂടി അവർ സംഭരിച്ചുവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI; May I know whether Government thought it fit to issue instructions?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know the nature of such instructions?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Sir, the whole question is under consideration and action will be taken very soon.

Import duty on Ceylon Copra.

335. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently a reduction of the import duty on Ceylon copra and oil by the Imperial Government; and

(b) what action did they take in the matter?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) Yes.

(b) This and other allied questions are under consideration and correspondence with the Government of India.

English High School, Parur.

336. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** (*Kunnathnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have closed down the Malayalam Higher Classes conducted in the English High School, Parur; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (a) Yes.

(b) The low strength did not justify the continuance of the classes.

Medical inspection of schools in Kottayam district.

337. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions of service of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of medical inspection of schools in Kottayam district;

(b) the number of schools he has to inspect; and

(c) the number of times he has to visit those schools per year?

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: (a) The appointment is governed by the Travancore Service Regulations.

(b) Medical inspection of school children is now carried on in the taluks of Karthikapalli, Ambalapuzha, Vaikom, Shertala, Thodupuzha, Muvattupuzha, Kunnathunad and Parur. The Assistant Surgeon has to see that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons do the work properly and for that purpose has to visit as many schools as possible.

(c) No instruction has been issued on this point.

Village Unions in the State.

338. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Unions (constituted under the Village Unions Act) at work in the State at present;

(*b*) the amount of grant paid to those institutions in 1115 M. E.; and

(*c*) the amount of money collected by those Unions?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) 26.

(*b*) Rs. 12,500.

(*c*) Rs. 271-7-0.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapalli* cum *Karthikapalli*): May I know how many of these Unions are working satisfactorily?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: As I said yesterday, the report on the administration of these Unions has not been received; but personally I know that two or three of them are working well.

Hardships of the Labourers in the Cashew Factories.

389. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the labourers working in the cashew factories of the State are suffering hardships like insanitary conditions etc.; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what steps do they take to relieve them of their distress?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question of bringing the cashew Factories under the purview of the Factories Act is being considered by Government.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know how long that has been under the consideration of Government?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: For nearly a year.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know if Government are aware that in many of the factories there are no kilns for frying the cashewnuts and that the people residing in places surrounding the factories are put to great inconvenience on account of the smoke escaping from the cashewnuts that are being fried?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: It is only those who are within the premises that are inconvenienced.

Grant-bills to Private Schools.

340. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether hardships are caused to teachers of the aided Malayalam primary schools in the State due to the delay in getting their grant-bills duly passed; and

(*b*) if so, what action they have taken in the matter?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Some complaints have been received.

(*b*) The matter is receiving attention.

Sri Chitra Tirunal Road in the Parur taluk.

341. ***MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the construction of the Sri Chitra Tirunal Road in the Parur taluk.

MR. I. C. CHACKO: About three miles of the road have been opened by doing earth work and a few culverts have been completed in miles 1 and 2.

Vaikom Malayalam High School.

342 *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Vaikom Malayalam High School was started ; and

(b) the strength of the school (including girl students) during each year after the date of its opening ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (a) School year 1113 - 1114.

(b) Strength in	1113—14	...	98
	1114—15	...	165
	1115 -16	...	205
	1116—17	...	199.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഈ സ്കൂൾ നടത്തുന്നതു് എങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നും അതിലേക്കുള്ള സ്ഥലസൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നും പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അതു സർക്കാർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഹൈസ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ വച്ചാണു നടത്തുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സ്ഥലസൗകര്യംഉണ്ടു്. കൂടുതൽസ്ഥലം അനുവദിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

The Ceramic Factory at Kundara.

343. *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have obtained orders from the Government of India for the supply of insulators from the Ceramic Factory at Kundara ; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, whether the above orders have been executed ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : (a) Yes.

(b) The supplies are due for delivery in 1117.

Sri Chitra Harijan Hostel.

344. * **MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the Varnava students who applied for admission to the Sri Chitra Harijan Hostel have been granted admission during this academic year ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഈ ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു വർണ്ണവവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ എത്രപേർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നും എത്ര പേർക്കു പ്രവേശനംകൊടുത്തു എന്നും പറയാമോ?

RAJYASEVA PRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ലിസ്റ്റ് ഇവിടെയില്ല. ആ ലിസ്റ്റ് വരുത്താനായി ഞാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചതിൽ ഇതുവരെ സാധിച്ചില്ല.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഹരിജന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ പ്രവേശനം നൽകുന്നതിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രതിബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

RAJYASEVA PRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ഉള്ളതായി അറിവില്ല.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഗവണ്മെൻറ ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ ഹരിജനവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ആരെങ്കിലുംഉണ്ടോ?

RAJYASEVA PRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Poothotta Dispensary.

345. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state whether application has been made by the people of Poothotta for the opening of a dispensary at that place?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes.

Lime Shell Industry.

346. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which their investigation regarding the possibilities of lime shell industry stands; and

(b) if the result of the investigation is encouraging when that industry will be started?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (a) If the member means the Cement Industry, investigations regarding the resources of the necessary raw materials, of which lime shell is one, are nearly completed.

(b) The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Vechoor Dispensary.

347. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any application for a grant-in-aid to the Vechoor (Vaikom) dispensary; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the matter?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: (a) Yes.

(b) The question was considered and it was ordered that the same would be taken up along with the general question relating to rural medical relief.

Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

348. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-purpose co-operative societies (wherein only Pattadars are members) established till 1st Karkadagom 1116;

(b) the number of members in such societies; and

(c) the total amount of capital of such societies?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : (*a*) 72 (newly registered 48; converted 24).

(*b*) 5350.

(*c*) Rs. 97,119.

Collection of Medical fees.

349. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number and names of hospitals where the collection of medical fees (payable by people having an income of Rs. 50 and above per mensem) was enforced :

(*b*) the number who paid the fees and the amount collected in that behalf :

(*c*) the total number of patients (both inpatients and outpatients) who sought the aid of those hospitals till 30th of Edavom 1116 : and

(*d*) the total amount of expenditure the Government had to incur in maintaining those hospitals till the 30th of Edavom in 1116 ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : (*a*) The payment system was introduced in the following seven hospitals:—

1. General Hospital, Trivandrum.
2. Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.
3. Fort Hospital, Trivandrum.
4. District Hospital, Quilon.
5. Victoria Hospital, Quilon.
6. District Hospital, Kottayam.
7. District Hospital, Alleppey.

(*b*) The number of persons who paid the fees—7315. The amount collected from the 1st Vrischigom to the end of Idavom 1116 amounts to Rs. 2,701 and chuckrams 7 only.

(*c*) Total attendance for the above period is 335078.

(*d*) The expenditure for the period is Rs. 1,97,409-26-5. This does not include the cost of medicines, medical and surgical appliances etc., which is very difficult to be worked out for such a short period.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : In the face of the facts and the advantage conferred by the scheme for the practice of corruption, may I know whether the honourable member is not of the opinion that the scheme should be abolished ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : No, Sir.

PRESIDENT : Government propose to extend the scheme.

Industrial Loans.

350. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** : Will the Government be pleased to state the amount disbursed as industrial loans in 1115 and till 30th Edavom in 1116 ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : 1115. Nil.

1116. Rs. 4575.

Concreting the M. S. Road.

351. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total expenses (up to date) for the concreting of the M. S. Road; and

(*b*) the total amount of the estimate for the same?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Rs. 9,81,381 chs. 25 and cash 2.

(*b*) Rs. 10,33,797.

Dispensary at Chengannur.

352. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date on which the construction of the Government Dispensary buildings, Chengannur was commenced;

(*b*) whether the construction has been completed and if not, why and to what extent the construction has progressed;

(*c*) whether they have received representations from the President of the "Sachivottama Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Maternity Ward" Construction Committee, Chengannur, praying for orders for the early completion of the construction of the dispensary buildings as provided for in the current year's budget; and

(*d*) the extent to which the construction of the maternity ward at the expense of the public, has progressed up to 15-11-1116?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE; (*a*) 4th Meenom 1116.

(*b*) The construction has reached the level of the basement.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The roofing of the memorial maternity ward was put up on the 15th Mithunam 1116.

Kollakadavu Bridge.

353. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the steps taken hitherto for the construction of the Kollakadavu bridge on the Chengannur-Mavelikara road;

(*b*) whether the Government or the Chief Engineer has received representations praying for the early construction of the bridge;

(*c*) whether the P.W.D. Advisory Board has submitted their recommendations for the construction of the bridge; and

(*d*) the steps taken on such recommendations of the P. W. D. Advisory Board, and also on the representations of the public?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Preliminary investigation for the preparation of the estimate has been conducted.

(*b*) Yes. One representation each to Government and Chief Engineer.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been included in the budget for 1117 and further steps are being taken.

Publication of the new State Manual.

354. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state why the publication of the new State Manual is being delayed and the probable date when it will be published?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Volumes I, III and IV of the publication have been published. Volume II is under scrutiny.

Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses.

355. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses appointed in short vacancies in the Education Department of the State?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Christian 1.
Nair 1.

Statement by caste, of the officers in the Department of Agriculture.

356. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the officers in the Department of Agriculture on a pay of over Rs. 50?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: The *statement is laid on the table.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

357. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the present employees in the office of the Director of Public Instruction?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON. The †statement asked for is laid on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉന്നു നിയമനങ്ങളും നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്കിൽ നിന്നു് ആരെയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനു വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കാരണവും ഉണ്ടോ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: പ്രത്യേക കാരണം ഒന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know why out of the 56 employees there is not even a single Ezhava?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, there has been no deliberate attempt to exclude any community from the office.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know why the present thing has so happened?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It has so happened, Sir, because newly recruited clerks are sent to mofussil stations to pick up work.

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*Vide Appendix V, Page 831.

†Vide Appendix VI Page 832.

Admission to the Trivandrum Engineering College.

358. *MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Neyyattinkara cum Trivandrum*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the students admitted in the degree, diploma and certificate courses in the Trivandrum Engineering College during the academic year 1116-1117 ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : The *statement asked for is laid on the table.

Short vacancies in the Agricultural Department.

359. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the persons appointed by the Director of Agriculture in his department against short vacancies during the two years ending 15-11-1116?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : A †statement is laid on the table.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know why out of the 25 names given here there is no Ezhava at all?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR : That is because there was no Ezhava applicant.

Teaching of Yogabhyasom.

360. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have appointed a man in the Travancore University to teach Yogabhyasom recently ;

(*b*) what are his academic or other qualifications ;

(*c*) what his pay and grade are ; and

(*d*) the nature of work he has to do ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (*a*) to (*d*) Government have made no such appointment in the University. The University is an autonomous statutory body and makes all such appointments.

Change of time in the Law College.

361. * MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they or the University have received any representation to hold classes in the morning and evening in the Law College ;

(*b*) whether the Syndicate and the Law College Advisory Council have considered the question ; and

(*c*) if so, the result ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) It has been decided that the existing arrangements may be continued.

**Vide* Appendix VII Page 833

†*Vide* Appendix VIII Page 833

District Hospital, Quilon.

362. *MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that filthy water flowing out of the District Hospital compound, Quilon, at the main northern gate of the hospital, takes its course through the open gutter of the main road and causes great injury to the health and comfort of the travelling public; and

(*b*) if answer to the above is in the affirmative, the steps taken thereon?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) and (*b*) There is an open drain in front of the hospital (Northern side) maintained by the P. W. D. Its repairs are being attended to.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know for how long this gutter was in this condition?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: It was brought to the notice of the department about two years ago.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know why it was allowed to lie in this manner for the last two years?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: The Municipality was addressed as it was thought that the Municipality was in charge of that drain. Later it was found that the P. W. D. was in charge of it.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any complaint was made on the floor of the House in regard to this?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: I have no information, Sir.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any personal enquiry has been made in the matter by the head of the department?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, Sir, and I have seen the drain myself.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any report has been received from the authorities in Quilon?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, Sir, a report has been received from the Medical Officer in charge.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know why the Medical Officer in charge did not take steps to see that the gutter was filled in proper time?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: I do not think that this is his business, Sir.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the honourable member is convinced that the gutter is in a most insanitary and unhealthy condition to the people of the Quilon town?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: I have said Sir, that the drain is not in a satisfactory condition. But I do not think that it is as bad as the honourable member makes out.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know the nature of the repair?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : The P. W. D. is attending to the repair, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : May I know whether the drain is on the main road?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : Yes, Sir.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : Then is it not the legitimate duty of the Municipality to look after the sanitary arrangements and to attend to the repair to the drain?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : I should think so, Sir.

Fee Concessions.

363. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the students to whom fee concessions were granted during 1115 in the Malayalam and English Schools?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : The time and labour involved in collecting the required information is out of proportion to its possible utility.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥി ഫീസ് സൌജന്യത്തിനു അർഹനാണൊ അല്ലയൊ എന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്ന പരമാധികാരി ആരാണു്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : ഡയറക്ടരാണു്. ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാർ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന ലിസ്റ്റ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ പരിശോധിച്ചു ഡയറക്ടർക്കയച്ചു ഡയറക്ടർ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നു് ഹെഡ് മാസ്റ്റർമാരൊ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരൊ വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നു മെംബർക്കറിയാമല്ലൊ.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : ആ അർത്ഥത്തിലും അറിയാം.

Appointment of Midwife at Thalayolaparambu.

364. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Public Health Department has received any petition for the appointment of a midwife at Thalayolaparambu; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken in the matter?

MR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Village Panchayats.

365. ***SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of Revenue Villages in Travancore;

(*b*) the number of places where Village Panchayats under Village Panchayats Act, VII of 1100, have been formed; and

(*c*) whether any scheme of rural reconstruction under which Village Panchayats may be made the units and their services actively and efficiently utilised therefor, has been submitted to or considered by the Government?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) 436 (including 7 Sreepadam Villages and 2 Edavagai Villages).

(*b*) 7.

(*c*) The matter is under consideration.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA: May I know from Government why in spite of the fact that so early as 1100 Village Panchayats were sought to be constituted, larger number of Village Panchayats have not been formed?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, I explained to the House yesterday that one set of Village Panchayats was constituted in 1110 and that so far the working of these Panchayats has not been satisfactory.

Allowances to Officers.

366. *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether allowances to officers were reduced during 1116; and

(*b*) if so, the total saving effected as a result of that measure?

MR. R. RAMA VARIAR (*Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary*): (*a*) A maximum limit on travelling allowance of touring officers was fixed.

(*b*) It is not possible to furnish the information as the savings cannot be calculated before the close of the year.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ടി. എ. യിലെ സേവിംഗ്സ് ഓരോ മാസത്തേക്കും എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIAR: ഓരോ മാസത്തേക്കും ഇന്നതുക ചിലവാക്കാമെന്നു വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിൽ കൂടുതൽകുറവുവരും.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: മാക്സിമം എന്താണെന്നു ഒരു കണക്കെടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIAR: സാധിക്കും.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ സേവിംഗ്സ് എന്താണ്?

MR. R. RAMA VARIAR: അതിപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ൧൧൧൬-ാമാണ്ടു മുഴുവൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇനിയും ൧൫ ദിവസം കൂടിയുണ്ട്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള തുക പറയരുതോ?

MR. R. RAMA VARIAR : ചോദ്യം അങ്ങിനെ ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതിനുള്ള ഉത്തരം പറയാമായിരുന്നു.

Staff of the Arts College.

367. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers respectively in the English Department in the Arts College ;

(*b*) the number respectively in the Malayalam Department in the same College ; and

(*c*) whether it is the policy of the University to give equal importance to Malayalam as it gives to English?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL :

English Department.

(*a*) Professors	...	One (excluding the Professor-Principal).
Assistant Professors	...	Three.
Lecturers	...	Four.

Malayalam Department.

(*b*) Professors	...	Nil.
Assistant Professors	...	Nil.
Lecturers	...	Five.

(*c*) Yes.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: With reference to the statement that it is the policy of the University to give equal importance to Malayalam as it gives to English, may I know why no Professors and Assistant Professors have been appointed in the Malayalam Department ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: The matter is under consideration.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether there are B. A. and B. A. Hons : Classes in Malayalam?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Yes, Sir.

Cochin Harbour Agreement and the Interportal Trade Convention.

368. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state how the revised Cochin Harbour agreement affects, if at all it affects, the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865 ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The Cochin Harbour agreement preserves the rights and obligations under the Interportal Convention.

Special school at Kulakada.

369 ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether any grant is given by Government to the special English Middle School at Kulakada ;

(*b*) whether members belonging to communities other than Malayala Brahmin community are admitted to the school ; and

(*c*) whether the school is an institution recognised by Government ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (*a*) No; it is a Departmental School.

(*b*) No.

(c) Yes.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: കുളക്കട സ്പെഷ്യൽസ്കൂളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് എന്തെല്ലാം സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അവർക്ക് ആഹാരവും പഠിത്തവും കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അവരുടെ ക്ലോത്തിംഗ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു സപ്ലൈയാണോ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അല്ല.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR : May I know whether the pupils are given meals because there are poor pupils among them?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അവരുടെ സമുദായംവക ഒരു ഫണ്ട് ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ കൈവശം ഇരിപ്പുണ്ട്. അതിനെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയാണ് അവർക്കു ഈ സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നത്.

Degree holders of the Travancore University.

370. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of students who have graduated from the Travancore University in Arts and Science; and

(*b*) the total number of students who have graduated from the Travancore University in Law?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : (*a*) 90.

(*b*) 21.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know the number given is the number who have taken the Degree?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : Yes, in the convocation.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know the number who have actually passed the examination?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : In 1940 and 1941, B. A. and B. Sc., two Examinations 401; Honors one Examination, 1941, 24; L. T. 3 Examinations, 220; B. L. 2 Examinations 90.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 317.

In-patients in the District Hospitals at Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey.

Months.	D. H. Quilon.		D. H. Kottayam.		D. H. Alleppey	
	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.
Chingom 1116	322	16	606	15	340	18
Kanni 1116	390	20	581	20	319	19
Thulam 1116	352	19	577	17	339	20
Vrischikom 1116	299	13	508	15	316	19
Dhanu 1116	295	23	503	22	311	20
Makarom 1116	324	10	509	14	280	26
Kumbhom 1116	366	12	559	21	304	33
Meenom 1116	408	16	504	26	285	37
Medom 1116	394	22	555	22	287	20

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 319.

Statement of the quantity of salt supplied to and sold from the Fish Curing Yards.

Name of the Fish Curing Yard.	Quantity of salt in Mds. on 1-1-1116.	Quantity supplied till the end of Makarom 1116. Mds.	Quantity sold to curers. Mds.	Balance on the last day of Makarom. Mds.	Amount spent. Rs.
Thumpoli .	218		218	Nil.	381
Pallithode .	562	...	562	...	372
Kakazham .	100	...	100	...	357
Pandarathuruthu .	300	...	300	...	366
Neendakarai .	386	...	386	...	372
Puthenthope .	50	1,000	968	82	324
Poonthurai .	223	200	277	146	368
Vizhinjam .	92	600	634	58	291
Poovar .	110	200	236	74	372
Colachel .	410	800	1,102	108	354
Muttom .	46	350	340	56	291
CapeComorin .	200	2,000	2,120	80	372

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 323.**

Statement showing the number of petitions filed under Sections 9, 13 and 16 of the Debt Relief Act in each of the District Courts in the State.

Sl. No.	Name of Court.	No. of petitions filed under Section 9 of the Debt Relief Act (Acts II & III of 1116) till 17-11-1116.	No. of petitions filed under Sections 13 & 16 of the Debt Relief Act till 17-11-1116.	No. of petitions filed under Sections 9, 13 and 16 of the Act after the 31st Kumbhom and before the 21st Edavom, during 1116 M. E.	Remark
1	The Nagercoil District Court ...	209	77	35	
2	The Trivandrum do. ...	255	80	63	
3	The Quilon do. ...	154	46	14	
4	The Mavelikara do. ...	122	87	23	
5	The Alleppey do. ...	453	150	70	
6	The Kottayam do. ...	375	72	151	
7	The Parur do. ...	243	76	54	

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 332.

Statement, by caste, of Inspectors and Inspectresses of the Education Department.

1. Chief Inspecting Officers.

Brahmins	2
Other specified Hindu	1
Marthomite	1
S. I. U. C.	1

2. Assistant Inspecting Officers (including Mahomedan Inspector of Schools)

I. HINDUS ...	20
Brahmin	6
Nayar	8
Ezhava	3
Vellala	2
Other specified Hindu	1
II. MUSLIMS ...	2
III. CHRISTIANS ...	11
Syrian Catholic	2
Jacobite Syrian	1
Marthomite	1
S. I. U. C.	2
Anglican	5

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 356. *

Statement, by caste, of the Officers in the Department of Agriculture on a pay of over Rs. 50.

A.	HINDU :	
	1. Brahmin	8
	2. Nayar	22
	3. Other Specified Hindu	4
	4. Kammalas	...
	5. Nadars	...
	6. Ezhava	7
	7. Cheramar	...
	8. Other Hindu	1
B.	MUSLIM	1
C.	CHRISTIAN.	
	1. Jacobite	2
	2. Marthomite	5
	3. Syriac Catholic	...
	4. Latin Catholic	1
	5. S. I. U. C.	1
	6. Other Christian	...

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 357.

Statement, by caste, of the employees in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

GAZETTED OFFICERS.	
Nayar	2
Christian:	
Anglican	1
S. I. U. C.	1
NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.	
Brahmin	18
Nayar	13
Christian:	
Jacobite Syrian	1
Mahomedan	1
Vellala	1
Other specified Hindu	1
MENIALS.	
Brahmin	1
Nayar	13
Nadar	1
Mahomedan	2

Appendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 358.

Statement, by caste, of the students admitted to the Degree, Diploma and Certificate Courses in the Engineering College, Trivandrum. (1116—1117)

Caste.	*Degree Class.*	*Diploma Class.*	*Certificate Class.*	*Diploma 3rd year Class*
Brahmin	8	4	6	...
Nayar	3	4	18	1
Ezhava	...	2	3	...
Kammala	...	...	...	1
Other specified Hindu	1	1	2	...
Other Hindu	1	..	1	...
Syrian Catholic	1	...	...	1
S. I. U. C.	...	1	4	...
Marthomite	1	1	1	...
Jacobite	4	5	2	...
Other Christian	2	2	4	...
Muslim	...	1	1	...
Total	21	21	42	3

*Two students left after admission—one Brahmin and one Jacobite.

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 359.

Statement, by caste, of persons appointed by the Director of Agriculture against short vacancies during the two years ending 15-11-1116.

A.	HINDU:		
	1.	Brahmin	4
	2.	Nayar	11
	3.	Other specified Hindu	1
	4.	Kammala	...
	5.	Nadar	2
	6.	Ezhava	...
	7.	Cheramar	..
	8.	Other Hindu	2
B.	MUSLIM:		...
C.	CHRISTIAN:		
	1.	Jacobite	...
	2.	Marthomite	....
	3.	Syriac Catholic	2
	4.	Latin Catholic	1
	5.	S. I. U. C.	2
	6.	Other Christian	...

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*continued.*)

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—(*continued.*)

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, I was submitting to the House yesterday that in respect of the admissions to the Madras Medical College, the matter was entirely under the control of Government and that the Government have been bestowing the most sympathetic consideration on the educational advancement of certain backward communities. Among the students of the Madras Medical College there are all communities including the Vellala, Ezhava, the Syriac Catholic, the Kshatrya and so on. Therefore the claims of backward communities are given adequate consideration.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: ഇതിൽ വിശ്വകർമ്മജർ എത്രയുണ്ട്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, unless the Viswakarma candidates apply, it is not possible to consider their claims for admission to the Medical and Engineering Colleges.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: മെഡിക്കൽ കാളേജിൽ പഠിക്കാൻ ശക്തിയുള്ള വിശ്വകർമ്മരുണ്ടെന്ന് അറിയാമൊ ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: ശക്തിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ മാത്രം പോരാ. അവർ അപേക്ഷിക്കയുംകൂടി വേണം.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: അവർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതായി മെംബക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ ആരെയെല്ലാമാണ് സെലക്ട് ചെയ്തതു് ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: ഒരു ക്ഷത്രിയൻ, ഒരു പോററി സ്ത്രീ, ഒരു സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക് സ്ത്രീ ഇവരെയാണ് സെലക്ട് ചെയ്തതു്.

So, among these candidates now undergoing training there is sufficient representation of educationally backward communities. This matter is always remembered by Government in making selections. Therefore, I request the honourable member not to press the motion.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: What about the Benares University?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The Benares University admits Travancore students, but we are not under any obligation to give contribution.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 2 and 3.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for grants to the Benares Hindu University and to the Medical and Engineering Colleges at Madras by Rs. 5.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI:

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,01,725 for secondary education by Re. 1.

Motion No 4.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,01,725 for secondary education by Re. 1.

My point in moving this motion is to point out the necessity for starting more schools in rural parts. Wherever it is not possible to start departmental schools, sufficient encouragement and aid must be given for private agencies to start schools in rural parts. Special treatment ought to be accorded to those schools that are being conducted by private agencies in rural parts. When the financial position of these schools are considered, I am forced to say that they are not in a position to conduct a school unless sufficient aid is given by Government. In some places owing to the demand from the people of the locality some men may venture to start a school there. But the department is not giving them proper encouragement. The schools now conducted by the department in rural parts are experiencing difficulties for want of sufficient accommodation. I may bring to the notice of the Director two schools in the Thodupuzha taluk, one at Parapuzha and the other at Karimkunnam. The Director has himself visited these schools and he has understood the difficulties. I think the Director will take the necessary steps to provide better accommodation. With these observations, I move the motion.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, the paucity of schools in rural areas is well known to the department and the Government. As the honourable member himself admitted, the Director is taking steps to get well-acquainted with the needs of each area. In regard to the two schools in the Thodupuzha taluk, steps are being taken for providing more accommodation. As regards encouragement to private agencies by giving grants-in-aid, as the honourable members know, grants are fixed according to the number of teachers employed in a school. With regard to those institutions that were started before 1112, the Government are making every effort to find funds, and when funds are available all schools will get grants-in-aid. The private agencies will have to wait for a little more time before Government could give aid to all of them. Those that are already getting grants will get more aid, and those that are not in receipt of grants will get grants hereafter. Beyond this I am not able to give any further assurance.

Regarding the question of starting more schools, the department is willing to consider applications for starting such schools. Where existing interests are not very much affected the department will be willing also to grant them permission.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Director is aware that many of the primary schools started in the year 1111 are not getting grants?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I am under the impression that all the schools started up to 1112 are getting grants. If there are any not getting grants, I shall be glad to go into the matter.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: In regard to the payment of grants, may I know whether the member will consider the question of giving a financial guarantee?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: We are not under an obligation to give grants to these primary schools.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: Sir, in view of the assurance given by the member, I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,01,725 for secondary education by Re. 1.

Motion No. 6.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, I move the following motion:—

6. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,32,475 for Headmasters by Re. 1.

This is intended to speak about the consolidated pay bill system in the Primary Schools.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, may I inform the member that the Government have already taken steps to remove the disability? I think the honourable member may consider that aspect of the question.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, in reply to a question yesterday the honourable member said that steps have already been taken to remove this system. But in reply to another question, he said that orders have not yet been issued. By moving this motion, I wish to bring to the notice of the Director the urgency of issuing orders at once. I know from personal experience about the great sympathy the Director has for the poor school teachers and how he is anxious to safeguard their interests and promote their welfare.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to know whether if this motion is accepted the headmasters will be in a position to remedy the defect because the cut motion is to reduce the allotment for Headmaster by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: The next motion is also by the same member and raises the same subject. If this motion is out of order the next one also will not arise.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, I can assure the House that the new rules will come into operation in respect of Adi bills.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 7.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN:

7. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motion No. 8.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir I move

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,95,000 for grant-in-aid to primary schools by Re. 1.

My object is to discuss the desirability of increasing the grant-in-aid to primary school teachers. Sir, the teachers in grant-in-aid schools are in a very miserable state of affairs. They are not in any way inferior to the teachers who are employed in Government schools, either in point of qualification or in teaching capacity. The remuneration they get is barely sufficient for their maintenance. Most of them are married and have to support a big family. Like other people they have to educate their children, provide food for the family and also to incur other expenses. To meet all these expenses with their present remuneration is a difficult problem. Their remuneration as I said is quite meagre. That being so, it is only in the fitness of things that their pay is increased. Another point I have to submit in this connection is that most of the teachers do not even get their full pay though they may have to sign for that amount. What happens is the managers take away a portion of the grant intended for the teachers. In all ways, their condition is miserable. I request Government to increase the pay of the teachers in grant-in-aid schools by about Rs. 2 or 3 according to the finances of Government.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, my object in supporting the motion is to bring to the notice of the head of the administration and the departmental heads the comparative deplorable condition of the teachers in Vernacular grant-in-aid schools in the State. They get the lowest pay in the State. The Government is aware that the grant now paid is only Rs. 8 per mensem per teacher. There was a time when they were getting Rs. 8 and 15 chs. as grant per mensem and their conditions were better when they were in receipt of this grant. After 1107 the conditions became very deplorable. The price of food stuffs was very low and the condition of the agriculturists was very poor due to the fall in price of commodities. It was during that period the Government also reduced their grants and that was an unfortunate state of affairs. We know for certain that the primary school teachers are getting only Rs. 8, the grant given by Government as their pay from the school. This is a very pathetic situation. We all know that a person will not be able to maintain himself with such a small pay of Rs 8 per mensem. Therefore Government must be pleased to consider whether that the grant which was once cut when they were in a comparatively affluent circumstances could not be returned to them.

Another difficulty under which the teachers are labouring is a matter which we all know and the Government also are aware of it and that is these teachers have to live like their brothren in the Government but at the same time without any of their privileges. The departmental school teachers get a higher pay. The Director of Public Instruction who is a sympathiser of the poor teachers will be pleased to recommend the same privileges as are now allowed to the departmental school teachers. I know that he might have gone even beyond his capacity to help them in many ways.

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

There is another difficulty. There is a rule that the memo grants should be renewed every year. Unfortunately this renewal takes 2 to 5 months time for getting sanctioned and thereby the teachers are put to great difficulties. The grant memo has to be sent up during the month of Mithunam and in Karkadagom it has to be sent back after approval. Generally the memos are sent back after approval after the month of Chingom every year. That creates some hardship. During the period of Onam which is considered to be a National Festival for every individual in our State the poor teachers are not able to get their pay. That is a very pathetic condition in which they are put to. Therefore I would urge that the grant memos should be got renewed within the month of Karkadagom every year so as to facilitate the receipt of grants by the grant-in-aid school teachers. This takes me to the question of bringing to the notice of Government another fact namely that they may be pleased to return back the grants that were cut for a period. I also urge in this connection that the teachers may be allowed all privileges which their fellow brothren in the Government schools enjoy in the matter of casual leave as well as privilege leave. With these words I support the motion.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I also support the motion. It is impossible for a person to make both ends meet with a paltry sum of Rs. 8 as his income. That is a difficult condition in which a teacher of the grant-in-aid school is placed. He is not able to enjoy the privileges of his brother teacher in a Government school. But he has to put up a diginified demeanour and a decent appearance. It is very clear but considerations of humanity that a fair treatment should be meted out to the grant School teacher. These teachers are engaged in the important task of moulding the boys who are the citizens of the future generation. They have to toil a lot with the pupils for the improvement of their culture. It is only a contented and care-free teacher who could teach pupils methodically in the interest of the boy concerned. Therefore in public interest it is only in the fitness of things that the pay of the teachers is increased and placed on a leval of pay of the teachers in the departmental schools.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. സാധാരണയായി ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് സമയത്തിന് ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളത് ഏററവും പരമാർത്ഥമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാകുന്നു. അവരുടെ ശമ്പളമൊ കുറവാണ്. ആ നിലക്കു അവരുടെ നില എത്ര ദയനീയമാണെന്നുള്ളതു ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം പറയേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലൊ. ൩ രൂപ വിലയുള്ള അരിക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ ൧൨ രൂപവരെ വിലയായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ സമയത്തിനു ഗ്രാൻറുകൂടി കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നുവന്നാലുള്ള കഷ്ടത വളരെ ഭയങ്കരമാണ്. മൂന്നും നാലും മാസങ്ങൾകൂടിയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ബില്ല് അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നതു്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : അരിക്ക് ആറു രൂപ വില എന്നായിരുന്നു?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : കുറെക്കാലത്തിനുമുമ്പ് അരിക്കു അതായിരുന്നു വില. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്ത് വിശേഷിച്ചും യുദ്ധാപരിതസ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടു വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഇവരെ പ്രത്യേകം സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാകുന്നു. നാലൊ അഞ്ചൊ വയസ്സിനു താഴെ പ്രായംവരുന്ന ഓരോ കുട്ടിയേയും എത്ര അദ്ധ്വാനിച്ചാണ് പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു് അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ. അങ്ങനെ അദ്ധ്വാനിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്ക് അതാതു മാസങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള ഗ്രാൻറ് കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ഗവണ്മെൻറു എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ വരുത്തുന്ന താമസം എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതു വളരെ ശോചനീയമാകുന്നു. എൻെറ സ്ഥലത്തിനടുത്തു മൂന്നു നാലു ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂളുകളുണ്ട്. ആ സ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ നിത്യദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിൽ കിടന്നു വലയുകയാണ്. കൃത്യസമയത്തു ഈ ഗ്രാൻറ് കിട്ടിയാൽതന്നെ അവൎക്കു മതിയാകുകയില്ല. ആ നിലക്കു രണ്ടും മൂന്നും മാസങ്ങൾ കഴിഞ്ഞുകിട്ടിയാൽ ഉള്ള അവസ്ഥ എത്ര കഷ്ടതരമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയാതെതന്നെ അറിയാൻ കഴിയും. അവൎക്കു വേറെ ഒരു ജോലിക്കും പോകുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ട്യൂഷൻപോലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അവൎക്കു ഒരു ഗതിയും ഇല്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ സശ്രദ്ധം വീക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരുടെ ആധിക്യം നിമിത്തം എട്ടുരൂപയൊ ഏഴുരൂപയൊ ഗ്രാൻറ് കിട്ടുന്നു എങ്കിൽതന്നെ അതിനും അതിൽകുറഞ്ഞ തുകക്കും ഓരോ മാനേജുമെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ തിങ്ങിക്കയറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR : അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ട്യൂഷൻ നടത്തുന്നതിനു നിരോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ഇതിനൊരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്ന് ഒരു മെമ്മൊ കിട്ടിയാൽതന്നെ അതനുസരിച്ച് പണംവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു നിൎദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഫാറങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമായതുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നു

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

ണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. രണ്ടുകാശൊ നാലുകാശൊ ആണ് ഈ ഫാറത്തിനുള്ള വില. എങ്കിലും അതു കിട്ടാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടു്. പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ കോട്ടയത്തുചെന്നാണു ഈ ഫാറങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു. പ്രൈവറ്റ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കു 'പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി' എന്നു പേരുകൂടി ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടു്. ഏതുകാൎയ്യം പറഞ്ഞാലും 'ശമ്പളം കിട്ടാത്ത പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ വിഷമിക്കയാണ്' എന്നു അവർ സാധാരണയായി പറയാറുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് 'പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി' എന്നു പേർ പറയുന്നതു.

PRESIDENT: They are called by that name?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: അതെ. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവർമ്മെന്റും ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളും സത്വരം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു് അവൎക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, I support the motion. In supporting it I have not much to speak except making an appeal to the Government to be more considerate in the matter of pay of the teachers in grant-in-aid schools. It is a well known fact that in the ministerial staff of many departments there is bribery rampant. Persons getting only Rs. 4 or 5 or Rs. 7 or 8 as their pay, sometimes accept those posts because they would get income otherwise. With regard to the poor school teachers there is absolutely no scope for any kind of such outside income except their own poor pay. As stated by Mr. Kumaran Vaidyan they cannot have recourse to private tuitions very conveniently and thereby enhance their income. In answer to a question, the Director of Public Instruction said that if the school teachers ask for permission in regard to tuition, they will be allowed not more than two private tuitions.

My submission is that the work of a teacher after an initial period of 4 or 5 years is practically a routine work. Especially in primary schools it is so, the teacher having nothing fresh to do daily. I can understand if it is in the College classes where there is scope or necessity for daily preparation. But with regard to primary schools where the students are taught Hari Sri etc., I cannot understand what the necessity is for a fresh preparation. Therefore my submission is that if the teachers are allowed to engage themselves in private tuition for 4 or 5 pupils, that may not hamper with their regular work. They will have to go to school at 10. O' clock in the morning; do the work there and come away at 4. Therefore no harm in their engaging themselves in more tuition than one. These teachers are discharging the very responsible duty of training our children and these children have to occupy tomorrow the places which you Sir, and members of the official block are occupying today. It is such a responsible work these

teachers have to discharge. I can understand the great difficulty Government will have to encounter with regard to their increase in salary, regarded from a financial point of view. The number of these school teachers is very great and if any enhancement is to be made, that will tell upon the Exchequer. My only submission is that some means must be found out by which the lot of these poor people may be bettered and their standard of living raised.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I also rise to support the motion. The circumstances which entitle grant-in-aid school teachers a better and more sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government have already been explained by many honourable members of this House. I wish to bring to the attention of Government another very great difficulty that is being experienced by some of the grant-in-aid school teachers, especially those in the primary schools.

Sir, there is a circular that all the teachers must have passed the training examination. There are some teachers in schools which get grant-in-aid from Government, who have not yet passed the training examination. Some of them have applied for getting admission to the training schools and some others who have completed their 35th year of age; have been expecting to get exemption from the Rule. In the case of such teachers who have already applied for admission to the training classes, the selection authority is the Division Inspector of schools and, according to his sweet will and pleasure, he may give admission to some of them. The remaining untrained teachers who have already applied for admission for training were not able to pass the examination on account of their not getting the necessaay admission for training. Teachers who have completed their 35th year of age might not have applied for getting admission to the traing school, as the result of a recent circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir, the Division Inspector of schools, Thiruvella, I am given to understand, has now issued a curious circular to the effect that in bills that are submitted to the Assistant Inspectors for salary one rupee should be deducted from the sanctioned grant-in-aid of each teacher who has not passed the Training examination. If it is a fact, it is very cruel on the part of the Division Inspector of Schools, Thiruvella, and I am told that no other Division Inspector has ventured to issue such a circular. It is not the fault of the teacher concerned if he was not taken for training inspite of his timely application for the same. The Director of Public Instruction has issued a circular that those untrained teachers who have completed their 35th year need present themselves only for the theoretical portion of the examination. There are some teachers who have put in representations to the effect that they are prepared to pass the theoretical portion of the examination during the course of the year and that they may therefore be exempted from the operation of the circular which makes the Training qualification compulsory. But Sir, I am now told that that circular has been kept in abeyance for the current year to the disappointment of those who

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Piilai.]

expected to pass only the theoretical portion this year. I wish to urge upon the attention of the Director that he may be pleased to-reconsider the question and to remove the difficulties that are being experienced by those teachers who have not yet passed the training examination and whose conditions are even otherwise, rather pitiable.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ അർദ്ധപ്പട്ടിണിക്കാരായ ഗ്രാൻറു സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പററി ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും നിയമസഭകളിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ കഷ്ടതകളെപ്പററി എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടു നല്ലപോലെ അറിയാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട് ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ അവക്കു വലിയ കഷ്ടതകളുണ്ട്. ഇവക്കു Tuition വിരോധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ Tuition fees കൊടുത്തു പഠിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ധനസ്ഥിതി ആളുകൾക്കു ഇല്ല. ൧൧൧൧-ാമാണ്ടുവരെ ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. അതിനുശേഷം അവക്കു ഗ്രാൻറ് കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കേണ്ടിയ ഈ കാലത്തു ഈ സാധുക്കളുടെ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഗവമ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടവിധം ആലോചിച്ചു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇവരുടെ ഈ സങ്കടത്തെപ്പററി ഗവമ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്ന് ഒന്നുകൂടി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI ; I do support the motion. The question of raising the salary of primary school teachers has been under agitation for a long time past in the State. It is essential that there shall not be much difference between the salary of teachers who are In Government Service and the salary of teachers in aided schools. The work in the Departmental schools and the aided schools is the same and there is no reason why the aided school teachers should be drawing a lesser amount. I suggest an increase of eight annas at least per teacher by way of grant to aided primary schools.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : In rising to support this motion, I have very little to add to what has already been said. The difficulties and hardships to which the grant-in-aid teachers are put are well known to the public in general and Government in particular. I would submit, Sir, that they labour under three difficulties, firstly, the very little pay they get, secondly, what little pay they get, they get only too late and not in proper time to be of real help to them, and thirdly it has been noted that the full amount does not reach their hands. They are, in many cases, labouring under the tyranny of the managers. I submit, Sir, that the responsibility that they have to discharge in training the future citizens of the State does not allow this kind of drifting of the situation to be continued. The question has to be taken

up now. The very meagre pay they get does not at all help to keep them in a fitting manner to make both ends meet at the same time to show themselves in respectability before their students. Children have their ideals from the teachers and if the teachers are ill-fed, ill-clothed and are not in a cheerful spirit this will reflect upon the future citizens considerably. The sacred duty of moulding the character of the future citizens of the State is left in the hands of these teachers. The hard and the very deplorable lot of the grant-in-aid teachers deserves the very immediate attention of the Government and the department. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR ; I wish to make some remarks about this motion. The raising of the salary of the grant-in-aid school teachers involves a future expenditure on the part of Government, but what I have to point out is that the pay which is now fixed by Government should be arranged to reach the teachers themselves. The present trouble is that when the money passes through the managers, the teachers do not get the benefit of the full sum. I suggest that the Department should make some device so that the full pay allowed for teachers may reach their hands. That is the first thing to be considered. If the whole money is actually received by the teachers, that itself would be a great relief. So I want to bring to the pointed attention of the Director whether he can make any device for that purpose. It is difficult for educated people to get jobs now and hence some of those people who go in for the teaching profession advance money to the managers to get a place. After advancing money they secure a place with the hope of getting proper payment. They pull on for sometime with expectations and have to sign receipts of payment without receiving money. At last after waiting long when the actual payment comes they may not get even 50 per centof their Government grant. That is the present state of affairs.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member whether he is personally aware of any instance where a teacher does not get the whole grant ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR : I know more than one instance. But I do not wish to reveal them.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the Member whether he has brought that fact to the notice of the Director ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR : I have not brought this to the notice of the Director and I do not wish to bring this public secret to his pointed attention.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know if honourble members are justified inconcealing public secrets ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR ; What is the way of preventing this method of corruption which is well known but inconvenient to reveal.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI ; What is the nature of the inconvenience ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: I think I need not explain. My friend can imagine the inconvenience which all of us will be put to if we try to reveal such unpleasant things, which are known to all. Advances are received before the appointment is made by the manager and these poor people should suffer without receiving their pay.

PRESIDENT: Not only in the Education Department.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: What I emphasise is that the department and the Director should find out some device to make full payment to the teachers themselves. That, in itself, would be the best relief and if the Government are in a position to offer further payment, that would be well and good. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: സർ, ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂൾ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ഗവർമ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലെ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെക്കാൾ അവർ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ അനവധിയുണ്ട്. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഭടന്മാരെപ്പോലെ രാജ്യത്തിന് വളരെ ഉപകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വർഗ്ഗമാണ് ഇവർ. അവക്കു ആഹാരത്തിനുള്ള ശമ്പളംപോലും ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ഡിഗ്നിററി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും അവക്ക് നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സർ, മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളിൽ അത്യുത്തമന്മാരായിത്തീരേണ്ട നമ്മുടെ ബാലികാബാലന്മാരെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഇവക്ക് കുറെക്കൂടി ഉന്നതമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നില ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും ഇവരുമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിലും മററും യാതൊരു അന്തരവുമില്ലെങ്കിലും നിത്യജീവിതരീതിയിൽ, വിശേഷിച്ചും വസ്ത്രധാരണത്തിലും ആഹാരകാര്യത്തിലും വലിയ വലിയ വ്യത്യാസം കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു ഒരു തരത്തിലും ന്യായീകരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പോലെതന്നെ ഇവരേയും കരുതി ഇവരുടെ നില അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the principle underlying the motion, as it is meant to improve the hard lot of the private school teachers. It is admitted on all hands that the responsibility of these teachers is very great and it is equally a well known fact that they are people who can command much influence in the locality where they do their work. They are useful not only to the schools in which they teach but they really wield very great influence among the villagers where these schools are situated. Their number also is not small, and sometimes they are nick-named "എട്ടു രൂപാപട്ടളം meaning Eight rupee-brigade". The expression signifies their low pay as well as their large number.

Recently they had one difficulty which was referred to by the previous speaker and that is this. Owing to a change made in the system of disbursing grants from the Government, these teachers did not get their grants as easily and as early as they used to get before. It is now gratifying to find that by the latest order issued by the Government and as announced by the Chief Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction in this House that the former system has been resumed and all unnecessary delays are removed. To that extent atleast their difficulties have been now partly relieved. But the mover of the motion seems to hold that some provident fund has to be constituted. I do not think that it will be of any help to them. These teachers will be put to the further trouble of getting a reduced income than what they already get. So if the motion is meant to reduce the small pittance which they are now getting, I am afraid, I have to oppose the motion. But on the other hand if it helps them in any way I wholeheartedly support the motion.

Sometime ago a motion was passed in this House to the effect that an eight annas reduction once made in their pay must be restored to the poor teachers. But I do not think that has been given effect to. Unless that is restored I do not think the problem of constituting a provident fund would in any way help them. As it is, I support the motion for increasing their pay and for improving their "പരിതസ്ഥിതി" *Viz*., conditions and environments, in all ways.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Sir, in the matter of education, Government have been pursuing a progressive and liberal policy. The remarkable advance that our State has made in the matter of education has actually brought it to the fore-front of educated India. Sir, we must not forget the fact that a large portion of the credit for this must go to the Grant-in-aid teachers. We must certainly be grateful to them. It has been a standing complaint in this House as well as outside that the salary of the teachers in grant-in-aid schools should be increased by increasing the grant to them. But this cry has not been heeded to till now. Arguments on this behalf have been advanced by very many members who spoke before me and those arguments need no reiteration. I very strongly support the motion.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : സർ, പ്രൈമറിസ്ക്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെപ്പറ്റി വളരെക്കാലംകൊണ്ടു നിയമസഭയിൽ ശക്തിമത്തായ അഭിപ്രായ പ്രകടനങ്ങൾ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. ഇതുവരെയും അതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരവും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നിയമസഭാ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുകാലത്തു അവർ അനുകൂലിക്കയൊ പ്രതികൂലിക്കയൊ ചെയ്താൽ അതു ശക്തിയായിട്ട് ഓരോ മെമ്പറേയും ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വളരെ സ്വാധീനശക്തിയുണ്ട്. അവർക്കു അസുഖകരമായ ഏതെങ്കിലും അഭിപ്രായം ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞാൽ തീർച്ചയായും അവർക്ക് വെളിയിൽ ഇറങ്ങിനടക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ൨ രൂപായെ, ൧൨ രൂപയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു എളുപ്പം സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. അങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ പരാതി തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMAN KUNJU: ഈ ൧൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമൊ അതോ ഗ്രാൻറാ?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: ൧൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളവും ൮ രൂപാ ഗ്രാൻറും. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്ന ഒരഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം. ഇവിടെ വില്ലേജുപഞ്ചായത്തു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഓരോ പകുതിയിലുമുള്ള വില്ലേജു യൂണിയന്റെ അധികാരാതിർത്തിയിൽ അതാതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന സർക്കാർ സ്കൂളുകളെയും മാനേജുമെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളേയും വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തു് വില്ലേജു സാനിട്ടേഷൻ മുതലായവക്കു അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകയോടുകൂടി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള തുകയും ഒന്നിച്ചുചേർക്കുകയും മാനേജുമെൻറു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക അവർക്കുതന്നെ വില്ലേജുയൂണിയൻകാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. തികയാതെ വരുന്ന തുക ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു സെസ്സുപോലെ ഈടാക്കി കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽവരുന്ന കാലത്തു ഓരോ വില്ലേജു യൂണിയന്റെ കേന്ദ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ റേഡിയോകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു് അതുവഴി പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും പ്രചരണവേലകളും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സാദ്ധ്യമാണു്. ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഗുണദോഷങ്ങൾ നല്ലതുപോലെ ചിന്തിച്ചു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക റിപ്പോർട്ടു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു സമർപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR D. FRANCIS: Sir, நான், Mr. நாராயணபிள்ளை அவர்களின் பிரமேயத்தை அனுகூலிக்கிறேன். பிரைமரி ஸ்கூல் (Primary School) உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரொம்பக்குறைவு என்று பல மெம்பர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். வாஸ்தவத்தில் இவர்களுடைய நிலைமை ரொம்ப பரிதாபகரமானது. இந்த உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குச் சம்பளத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் கூட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அத்தியாவசியம். Grand-in-aid பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு 8 ரூபாயும், கவர்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூட உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு 15 ரூபாயாகவும் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்ததில், அது ரொம்ப பரிதாபமாயிருக்கிறது. காரணம் என்னவென்று தெரியவில்லை. வெகுகாலமாகவே இப்படி நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அவர்கள் சரியாய் படிப்பிக்க வருகிறதிற்கு நல்ல ஆகாரம் கிடையாது. நல்ல குடையோ செருப்போ, நல்ல உடையோ இல்லாமலும் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால், இவர்களா மற்று பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. சில சமயம் இவர்கள் பெரிய வீட்டு பிள்ளைகளின் வீடுகளுக்குப்போய் பேசவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. எந்தப் பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தரின் செல்லப்பிள்ளையாயிருந்தாலும் சரி, இவர்களிடந்தான் போய் பயிற்சி (training) ஆய் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் அவர்களுடைய ஸ்திதியை கொஞ்சம்கூட உயர்த்தினால் நன்றாயிருக்கும். கவர்மெண்டு (Government) பள்ளிக்கூட உபாத்தியாயர்களானாலும் சரி கிறாண்டு பள்ளிக்கூட (Grand-in-aid School) உபாத்தியாயர்களானாலும் சரி வித்தியாசம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆதலால் சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக்கூட உபாத்தியாயர்களைப் போல் 15 ரூபாய் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் போனாலும் 10 ரூபாயாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நியாயம்.

இவர்களுக்கு வேறு வரும்படிக்கு வழியில்லை. தற்போது ஒரு கோட்டை நெல் 8 ரூபாயாயிருக்கின்றது. ஒரு வாத்தியாருக்கு இந்த 8 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்தைக் கொண்டு சாப்பிடவும், துணிவாங்கி உடுக்கவும் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சம்பளம் (school fees) கொடுக்கவும் எப்படி முடியும் என்று தெரியவில்லை. இவர்களுக்கு வேறுவிதமான வரும்படியும் கிடையாது. ஆனதால் இவைகளையெல்லாம் ஆலோசித்து, இவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் சம்பளக்கூடுதல் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, இந்தப் பிரமேயத்தை பலமாய் அனுகூலிக்கிறேன்.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും ശക്തിയായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാൻറു പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ നില വളരെ ദയനീയമാണെന്നുള്ളതു എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർതന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കൊററാലിൽ എബ്രഹാം അവരെ വ്യ രൂപാ പട്ടാളക്കാർ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. പട്ടാളക്കാർ എന്നു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ നല്ല ദേഹപുഷ്ടി, ആരോഗ്യം, എന്തുംചെയ്‌വാനുള്ള കഴിവ് മുതലായവ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. ഇവരെ വ്യ രൂപാ പട്ടാളങ്ങൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ അത്ഥവത്തു് പട്ടിണിപട്ടാളങ്ങൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നതാണ്. പട്ടിണിപ്പിശാചു് ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെ ബാധിച്ചു് രക്തമില്ലാതാക്കീട്ടു് വർഷങ്ങൾ പലതായി. പ്രമോഷനെല്ലാം എഫിഷ്യൻസിപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ദിവാൻപ്രസിഡൻറു അവർകൾ അടുത്തദിവസം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കേട്ടു. ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ൪-ാംക്ലാസ് പരീക്ഷയുടെ റിസൽററുനോക്കിയാൽ സക്കാർപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ഏററവും ഉയർന്ന റിസൽററു ഗ്രാൻറുപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലാണെന്നു കാണാൻ സാധിക്കും. മോശമായ റിസൽററിനു കാരണക്കാരായ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു ഫ വ്യ രൂപാ ശമ്പളവും ഉയന്ന റിസൽററിനു കാരണക്കാരായവക്കു വ്യ രൂപയുമാണു സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതു്. കാര്യക്ഷമതയുടെ പേരിൽ ഇതു നീതീകരിക്കുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. നല്ല റിസൽററിനു കാരണക്കാരായ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കാര്യക്ഷമത നന്നാക്കുവാനും ഉപകരിക്കും. ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളും സക്കാർ സ്കൂളും തമ്മിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന—കാര്യക്ഷമതയിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന അന്തരം ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കാര്യമായി പതിഞ്ഞിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. സാധാരണ ഈ വിഷയം ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാര്യം പറയും. പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെസംഖ്യ ൧ ൪,൭ ൭൯ ആണു്. ഈ ൧൧,൭ ൭൯ ആളുകൾക്കു ഒരു യുദ്ധകാലപരിതസ്ഥിതികൂടി നോക്കി മി. എം. ആർ. നാരായണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ വ്യ അണവ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

തംകൂട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പ്രതിമാസം ൫,൧൧൦ രൂപയോളം കൂടുതൽ മതിയാകും. പട്ടിണിക്കാരുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യം മാററുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി, കാര്യക്ഷമത പുലർത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇത്രയുംസംഖ്യ ൪൫ ലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപാ ചിലവിടുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഡയറക്റററർ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഇതു പണ്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതാണ്. ഒരിക്കൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചിരുന്നതുമാണ്.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ പട്ടിണി തീരുമൊ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അതുകൊണ്ടു പട്ടിണി തീരുകയില്ല. ൨ വു രൂപയും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരു പക്ഷെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ അതിനു വലിയ തടസ്സംപറഞ്ഞെങ്കിലൊ എന്നു കരുതിയാണു ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇടങ്ങഴി അരി കൊടുത്താലെ മുഴുവൻ പട്ടിണിയും തീരുകയുള്ളു എന്നുവച്ചു് നാഴി അരി കൊടുത്താൽ അത്രത്തോളമുള്ള പട്ടിണിയെങ്കിലും തീരുകയില്ലെന്നുണ്ടോ? യുദ്ധകാലപരിതസ്ഥിതി ഗവൺമെൻറും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും ഒരുപോലെ പര്യാലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : ഇന്നത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ൧ ചക്രം വീതം കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അങ്ങനെ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്യാത്തതിനുകൂടിയാണല്ലൊ ഞാൻ ചക്രം കൂട്ടി പറഞ്ഞതു്. പരമാർത്ഥം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ൨ വു രൂപ തന്നെ അവർക്കു മുഴുവനും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു എനിക്കു സംശയമാണ്. ഇവരിൽ ഒരു നല്ല ശതമാനം ആളുകൾക്കും ഈ ൨ വു രൂപാ മുഴുവനും കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു തീർത്തുപറയാം. ചില ഗ്രാൻറസ്കൂൾ മാനേജരന്മാർ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇവരിൽനിന്നും അഡ്വാൻഡായി കുറേരൂപ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കൂടാതെ സ്കൂൾആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഹാജർപുസ്തകം, ചാക്ക്, മുതലായവ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽനിന്നുപോരും. അപ്പോൾ അഡ്വാൻസുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൻെറ പലിശ, മററിനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ചിലവു് ഇവ നീക്കിയാൽ അവർക്കു പട്ടിണിയെ ബാക്കിയുള്ളു. At this stage the President left his seat and the Deputy president took the chair. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ദയവുചെയ്തു കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു തവണ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച തുകയുടെ ഒരു ഡബിൾ സംഖ്യയായ എട്ടണകൂടി കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടും അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുംകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR : ഈ വ്യ അണ കൂട്ടികൊടുത്താൽ, അതു് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്ക കിട്ടുമെന്നു എങ്ങനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കാം?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സത്യത്തിൽ അതൊരു കുഴഞ്ഞ പ്രശ്നമാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ നഷ്ടപ്പെടാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ താമസംവന്നാലും എട്ടണയെങ്കിലും കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ താമസംവരരുതു്. എട്ടുരൂപാ ചോൎന്നുപോകുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു എട്ടണകൂടി ചോരട്ടെ എന്നുകൂടി കണക്കാക്കണം. ഇതു ചോൎന്നുപോകുവാൻ പറയുന്നതല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ കുറച്ചുസ്കൂളുകളിൽ വന്നാലും ബാക്കി സ്കൂളുകളിൽ രക്ഷകിട്ടുമെല്ലൊ എന്നുമാത്രം. ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൻെറ തത്വത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ൧൦ ന്റഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. ഗവൺമെൻറു ഗ്രാൻറു കിട്ടുന്നതായി ആകെ ൩ വ്യ ൦ ൧ പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകളുണ്ടെന്നു കണക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നു. അതിനു ആകപ്പാടെ വരുന്ന ചിലവു് ൭ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളമാണെന്നും കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വൻപിച്ച തുക ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിലെ റിസൽററു്, മി: നാരായണൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മോശമാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ കുട്ടികൾ പാസ്സാകുന്നതനുസരിച്ചു് വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ക്രമീകരിക്കണമെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ജോലി തൃപ്തികരമായി ചെയ്യാതെ ഇങ്ങനെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതല്ല. മൂന്നാർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളിൽ, ഏതു വിഷയത്തിനു കുട്ടികൾ കൂടുതൽ ജയിക്കുന്നുവൊ, ആ വിഷയം എടുക്കുന്നവൎക്ക ശമ്പളം കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു നയമാണു് അനുകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങനെ വന്നെങ്കിലെ അവർ വളരെ പ്രയാസപ്പെട്ടു കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കയുള്ളൂ. വ്യ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകൻമാരുടെ നില വളരെ കഷ്ടംതന്നെയാണു്. എങ്കിലും ഇതുപോലും കിട്ടാത്ത അധ്യാപകന്മാരും അനവധിയുണ്ടു്. ഉണ്ടവൻ എടം കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു്, ഉണ്ണാത്തവനു ഇല കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെയാണു് ഈ കൂട്ടരുടെ കഥ. ആകെ ൩ൻ൦൭ പ്രൈവററുസ്കൂളുകൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ ൩ വ്യ ൦ ൧ എണ്ണത്തിനു മാത്രമെ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ബാക്കി ൻവ്യ സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. വ്യ രൂപാ കിട്ടുന്നവൎക്ക ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തികനില സാമാന്യം ഭേദപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്ന സന്ദൎഭത്തിൽ അരരൂപയൊ മറെറാ കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയൊ, അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം മററു വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാൎക്കുള്ള

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan]

തുപോലെ ൧൨ രൂപയൊ, കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതുപോലും കിട്ടാത്തവരുടെ നിലയെന്താണ്? മററുള്ളവരുടെ കാര്യം യാതൊന്നും പറയാതെ ൮ രൂപയെങ്കിലും കിട്ടുന്നവക്ക അരരൂപാ കൂടെ കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. അതു മററുള്ളവരോടുള്ള സിമ്പതി കുറവാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUPU : ഗ്രാൻറ് ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്കൂളുകൾ എന്നു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതു്, പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകളാണൊ, അതൊ ഫീസുപിരിക്കുന്ന ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളാണൊ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകൾക്കാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഡയറക്ടർ അവകർകൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ടു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഈ സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലാണ്. ൮ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്ന വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു എനിക്കും സമ്മതംതന്നെയാണ്. ൭-ാം ക്ലാസ്സ് പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ, ശിപായി, മൊച്ചി ഇവകളാണ്. അതായതു ൭ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൧൫ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ്.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതി നല്ലവണ്ണം മെമ്പക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെങ്ങനെയായാലും വയററിനു ചെല്ലുന്നതാണ് കണക്ക്. സ്ഥിതിയും നിലയുമൊക്കെ അവരവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു ആദ്യമായിട്ടു ഗ്രാൻറു കിട്ടാത്ത സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ്. അതിനുശേഷം വേണം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാൻ. ഈ യുദ്ധകാലപരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽ വേണമൊ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. എങ്കിലും വേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ അതിനു വലിയ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചു ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവക്കു ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽ നൽകണം.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : ഈ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു തന്നെയാണൊ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെയാണു.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHU KUNJU : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരം

ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും മററുമുള്ള പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ പലപ്പോഴും ഈ നിയമസഭമുൻപാകെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറു അദ്ധ്യാപകൻമാക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ശമ്പളം ഗ്രാൻറസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപന്മാക്കും കിട്ടേണ്ടതാണ്. ഏതായാലും അദ്ധ്യാപകലോകത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരു സർവപ്രധാനമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുകയും കഴിയുന്നതുംവേഗത്തിൽ ഇതിനു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു സംപൂജ്യനായ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് രണ്ടു മൂന്നു സംഗതികൾ ഇവിടെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൂടാതെതന്നെ നൂററിനു നൂറും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരായി കാണണമെന്നാണ് എല്ലാവരുടെയും ആഗ്രഹം. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന ഏജൻസിയാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകൾ. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്കൂൾ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ അതിനെ എതിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ധൈര്യം എനിക്കില്ലാ. അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ സൌകര്യം അനുസരിച്ച് കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യ കൊല്ലംതോറും വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ എല്ലാ ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിലും അവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ഓരോ കൊല്ലവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. അടുത്തതായി കട്മോഷൻതന്നെ നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചായതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെ കുറിച്ച് കൂടുതലായി ഞാനൊന്നും പറയണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പായാലും കൊള്ളാം, ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും കൊള്ളാം, പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമെങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെ സന്താനങ്ങൾക്കു നൾകുന്നതിനു നാം ജാഗരൂകന്മാരായിത്തന്നെയിരിക്കണം. ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ തന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു, ൧൧൧൦-നു ശേഷം സ്ഥാപിതമായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രൈവറു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന്. പണമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അപ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കാത്തതെന്നുകൂടി അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ൧൧൧൦ മുതൽ ഇങ്ങോട്ടു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ സ്കൂ

[Mr. Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhamed.]

ളുകളുടെ അവസ്ഥ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ മാനേജ്മെന്റു വഹിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ക്രമത്തിലധികം കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാം. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറന്മാരിൽ ചിലർ മാനേജ്മെന്റു സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ പലവിധത്തിൽ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചു. അതിന്റെ പരമാർത്ഥം എനിക്കറിയാൻ പാടില്ലെങ്കിലും മാനേജ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും നാലും അഞ്ചും വർഷം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ഒന്നുംകൊടുക്കാതെ മാനേജ്മെന്റു നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമൊ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സംശയമാണ്. അങ്ങനെ വന്നാൽ ആണ്ടുതോറും കൂടുതൽ മാനേജ്മെന്റു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം നശിച്ചുപോകും. കൂടാതെ പുതിയ സ്കൂളുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സഹകരണം കിട്ടാതെയാകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. മറെറാന്നു എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് സ്കൂൾ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ചില മിഡിൽസ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു സ്കൂൾ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടങ്ങളെക്കാൾ നല്ലതായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. ചിലതെല്ലാം ചീത്തയായും കാണുന്നു. ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു സ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ വളരെ മോശമായി കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. മാനേജ്മെന്റു സ്കൂൾകെട്ടിടം കുറേ മോശമായാൽ അതു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ കഥ കഴിയും. ഒരുവിധം നല്ലകെട്ടിടങ്ങളിൽ സ്കൂൾ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതല്ലാതെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ വളരെ കഠിനമായിനിന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ചന്ദ്രഹാസം പ്രയോഗിക്കരുതെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതി നോക്കിയാൽ ധനവാന്മാർക്കുപോലും വലിയ സംഖ്യകൾ മുടക്കുവാനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ പുതുതായി കെട്ടുന്നതിനും മററും നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വിഷമമുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Order, order. The honourable member is making observations on the condition of school buildings. He must confine his observations to the grant in aid to schools.

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED : പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ആവശ്യമായ ഈ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ട സൌകര്യമു

ണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ ആ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ കുറയുകയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പ്രചരണത്തിനു തടസ്സമുണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : Sir, the principle underlying the motion is one with which nobody can quarrel. After listening to the very pathetic description by my honourable friend, Mr. Francis, of the difficulties of the family budget of the private school teacher, I certainly have not the heart to say that they should not get more. I can only say that in the present circumstances it is to be regretted that I am not in a position to ask for more; and with all the sympathy that I can command, for some months more no remedy can be found.

Sir, in regard to the position of the primary school teachers, it has been made to appear that the department or the Government is indirectly responsible for the particular state of affairs. I must repudiate that charge. The Government, from 1110 onwards, have taken care to grant permission to open private schools, primary schools in particular, only on the specific condition that no grants can be guaranteed nor any grant given until sufficient funds are available. Further, the grant made to the management is only in the nature of a contribution. Judged by other standards, it is supposed to be one-half of the actual amount the teacher has received from the management. In this state of affairs it can be very clearly seen from the Education Code, and the rules and standing orders of the department, that the department or the Government cannot be held even indirectly responsible for it. Sir, I fail to see why the Department or the Government should shoulder any share of the responsibility for the present state of affairs. I certainly sympathise with things as they are, but neither the department nor the Government can be asked to shoulder a responsibility for which they are not the orginators or the primary cause.

Well, Sir, it is very well known, as my honourable friend Mr. Paniekar said, it is a public secret, that the teachers in the grant in aid schools do not get even the amount that is given to the management as grant. I must say that there are very many schools in which the managers definitely and positively give the whole amount of the grant, and in some cases they pay something more out of their pockets, so that the teachers in those schools are better paid than in other schools. But in very many cases it is known that the managers keep to themselves a certain percentage of the aid granted by Government. That being known and that being granted, how can it be said that if the Government pay eight annas more, the benefit will go to the teachers. It will be definitely a charge on the department as it will add to the expenditure, but it would not benefit the teachers concerned.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറിൽ നിന്നും, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന തുക നീക്കി, ബാക്കി അനുവദിച്ചാൽ പോരെ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : I am coming to that, Sir. To what extent it will go against the authority now wielded by the managements and to what extent it will create additional charges on the department are points to which I shall come.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again 2 o' clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M.

NEW MEMBER.

MR. P. S. KUPPUSWAMI AIYAR : Secretary to Government, took the oath and signed the rolls.

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (*Contd*).

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : Sir, to resume the arguments I was mentioning before we adjourned for lunch, it is doubtful whether any addition to the present grant will really benefit the teachers concerned. Many honourable members admitted that at least some of the managers are in the habit of not disbursing the full amount of the grant to the teachers. Mention was made by Mr. Narayana Kurup of the promise to restore a part of the amount that has been withheld. If I remember correct, about Rs. 25,000 was saved by withholding half a rupee. Subsequently however Government have spent an additional sum of Rs. 40,000 towards payment of grants. By thus increasing the allotment it has been possible to reduce the number of institutions which are not in receipt of grant in aid to about 102. Even at the current rate, if the department has to give grants to schools which are qualified for it, an additional sum of Rs. 1,25,000 will be required. It is the aim of the department to extend the benefit to as many schools and teachers as possible. In this view, I hope this House will agree with me that half a loaf is better than no bread at all. I can assure the House that every effort will be made to extend the aid to institutions which do not get any aid at all. Consequently any saving in the current allotment will be fully utilised to give aid to more schools.

Certain disabilities have been mentioned under which teachers now suffer. The department is fully aware of the difficulties and have devised various ways and means of removing them. It was said that the teachers are not entitled to any leave of absence. Under the Education Code at least 10 days' leave should be granted to teachers of grant-in-aid schools.

Again, Sir, it has been said that during Onam the poor grant-in-aid school teachers are left to starve. Whatever might have been the situation some years ago, I may say that does not exist now. I mentioned last year that with the hearty co-operation of the Accounts department

it was possible to continue the payment to the aided teachers even before the grant-in-aid memos were renewed for the next year. Every effort is made to issue the grant memos before Kanni of the succeeding year. The work has been made easier in certain places by the cooperation of all concerned, and in Muvattupuzha, I am informed, the renewal of grant memos for 117 has already been completed. It is necessary in the interests of economy and efficency to scrutinise the grant each year with reference to new classes opened or classes abolished. That is why it has not been possible to allow grant-in-aid memos to run for more than a year By the prompt steps taken by the department much misapprehention has been allayed. Therefore I submit that there has been no ground for complaint except where the managers play tricks on the teachers. For instance, managers sometimes allow arrears to accumulate and then when they are paid they pocket the whole amount. But such tricks also are being detected and proper action taken. If the teachers will only sign for the amounts which they have actually received and not for anything they have not received, the department will be able to detect more of the frauds of the managers.

Another point that was mentioned is about the restriction of pirvate tuition undertaken by teachers. This is a restriction which applies to all licensed teachers. No extra work should be undertaken by a licensed teacher without sanction from a competent authority. Honorable members might be aware of cases in which teachers undertake more tuition than they can manage. A teacher may take up four tuitions in the morning and four in the evening. I admit that the may be due to pinch of poverty. I do not blame them. But such extra activity on the part of school teachers will be detrimental to their work in the schools.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: What has the honorable member to say about the circular regarding the reduction of one rupee?

MR A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, that brings me to the next point.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the demand having expired, the question has to be put. Mr. Narayana Pillai do you press the motion?

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, in view of the assurance of sympathetic consideration given by the official member I do not press the motion.

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

The question that a sum of Rs. 43,14,901 be granted under Demand XIX—Education—was then put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XX—AGRICULTURE.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 1,57,741 under Demand XX - Agriculture.

Motion Nos. 1 to 4.

The following motions were not made:

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI:

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for salaries by Re 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,300 for salaries by Re. 1.

Motion No. 5.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, I move the following motion:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

As I have stated in the motion sheet, this is intended to discuss about the necessity of annual cultivation of Kuttanad Kandukrishi Punja fields and two cultivation of Kara Punjas and lift irrigation cultivation of Viruppu fields. Sir, this is the time when we are very much hard pressed on account of the war. Even before the difficulties due to war arose, we were importing a large proportion of our staple food, namely, rice from Burma and other places. There was a time when we could feed the whole population of Travancore and we could export a surplus amount of paddy from Travancore. But since then the population of Travancore has gone up considerably and our cultivation is not yielding sufficiently for our own consumption. Now, by a comparison of the cultivated lands and the statistics supplied to us, I find that about 649,597 acres of land were cultivated with paddy in 1115. The total land owned by private persons in Travancore in 1115 was 25,67,216 acres of which 19,74,928 acres of lands alone are cultivated and 5,92,229 acres of land are left uncultivated.

From this I beg to point out that owned land is not only not properly cultivated but is left even uncultivated. This is a time when we should try to produce as much paddy as possible so that without the help of exported rice or paddy we may be in a position to support ourselves. I beg to bring to the attention of the department as well as the pointed attention of Government that we can conveniently produce enough rice if only we put forward some more effort. We have got the Punja fields of Kuttanad as a result of the reclamation in Vembanad lake. All the reclaimed fields from the backwaters are cultivated only in alternate years.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Is the member aware that such fields are neglected by the owners and no cultivation is being done on them.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Yes, they are not cultivated annually.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: May I know what are the reasons for neglect of cultivation of Punja lands on the part of the cultivators?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: That is the state of affairs not only in Kuttanad.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: May I know the reasons for neglect in Kuttanad?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: The main reason for not cultivating annually is that it will involve additional expense on the part of cultivators. They require some extra assistance from the Government or from the department so that they may have a permanent outer bund for pumping out water from those areas. When one side of the field is freed from water and cultivated the other side is left uncultivated—that is the position in the reclaimed regions of Vembanad. Mainly because of the want of money for cultivation both sides of the unregistered areas referred to, can not be cultivated. If the Government can assist the cultivators by making a permanent outer bund then cultivation might be carried on.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Is it the opinion of the Member that Government should make a permanent bund for every block of land in Vembanad reclaimed areas?

MR. KUNJU PANICKAR: Already, Government have provided an outer bund with reference to some fields on the southern side of the Kottayam-Alleppey route in the lake region. About three to four miles of outer bund here has been constructed with granite stones by the cultivators with the assistance of Government. That area is now in a safe condition. By the same sort of help Government can construct the northern side of the area. If the Government and the cultivators concerned consult together evolve a means or solve this proposition, then annual cultivation may be conducted in the northen regions as well. It is possible thus to raise double the out put of crops in the Vambanad reclamation area alone. It is said that by annual cultivation the effect of the manure will be less. For this purpose I submit that we should resort to manuring the field when we cultivate it annually. In the area of Kara Punja we can secure two paddy crops with sufficient care. With the assistance of manure, the annual cultivation will yield satisfactory results. It is possible to cure the deficiency of manure, by means of adding it up even in the backwater regions. This is what I want to bring to the notice of the department.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABA PILLAI. May I know what exactly is the assistance required to enable annual cultivation in those areas?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Some loans have to be given.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: What will be the reserve amount required for that purpose?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: I have not calculated it. It cannot be less than a lakh of rupees.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Is any other help needed from Government for carrying on annual cultivation?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: The construction of outer bund as well as manure required.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: May I know the approximate cost involved in working such a scheme?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: The Engineering department can be consulted in this matter. As for manuring there is compost manure from the Agricultural Department which can be made use of profitably for cultivation.

With reference to the karapunjas where there is annual cultivation, my submission is this. If the department can induce cultivators by propaganda and other means to begin the kara punja cultivation during the month of Vrischigom when the backwater field cultivation begins they can take their first crop by Kumbhom. In that way karapunjas can be cultivated twice by attempting a second cultivation from the month of Kumbhom. We require about 100 days for the purpose of each cultivation. Before the monsoon sets in the cultivation for both crops can be concluded. There are kara punjas fit for such sort of cultivation in the Taluks of Kottayam, Chenganacherry, Thiruvalla, Mavelikara and Kartigapally. But that may be only a limited area.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: What can the department do for that?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: By means of propaganda, the department should induce the people to begin annual and two crops cultivation. Some assistance should be given to kara punja cultivators for pumping out water also. This will give an impetus for cultivation. When we are confronted with difficulties we try to make experiments and find out ways and means for our salvation. If it appears to Government that my suggestions are reasonable, they may try them.

We find that in Nanjanad the cultivation is conducted with the help of anicut system. Water is collected in catchment areas and distributed to the fields in times of need. In Travancore there are useful rivers in plenty from one end of the State to the other and they can be conveniently harnessed for erecting anicuts. It usually happens that much of the rain water that comes through rivers is wasted without being used by the cultivators. My suggestion is that reservoirs can be constructed in convenient places for collecting the river water which is being now wasted. That water can be utilised for virippu cultivation. There is abundant rain in our land and the water so collected through our rivers can be made use of for virippu cultivation. It is possible to have three cultivations in a year in all virippu fields provided water is harnessed and made use of through reservoirs. By that method, cultivation can be carried on throughout the year. On the lines adopted to erect Pachipara reservoir, I submit that some reservoirs can be created in the northern taluks of Travancore with the assistance of which it is possible to create ever verdent and ever

yielding gardens throughout Travancore. There is the greatest possibility of increasing the production of paddy and other vegetables by cultivation by adopting this. Therefore my submission is that the department should pay particular attention to improve the condition of the land and take as much yield as possible from it. Nature has provided us with rivers and other conveniences so as to provide us with water in abundance. We must make use of them as wise men for our own benefit. The Agricultural department is a most important one with reference to Travancore which is a land of agriculture. Here, there are manifold natural facilities. If only we are industrious, and diligent and prepare to utilise intelligently the conveniences which are at our disposal we can get much from this land. It has a population of over sixty lakhs. I think if we can exert we can get enough for our sustenance and also something for exporting outside. With these words I move the cut motion for the acceptance of the House.

(At 2-30 P. M. the Deputy President occupied the chair.)

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. കായൽകൃഷി ആണ്ടുതോറും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങളെന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു ധരിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനു പ്രതിവിധി ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള മനസ്ഥിതി കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. നെൽകൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യണൊ അതല്ല വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർതന്നെ ചെയ്താൽ മതിയൊ എന്നൊരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു അവകാശമുണ്ട്. ആ ചോദ്യം ഇവിടെ വരികയും ചെയ്തു. കായൽ കൃഷിയിൽ പരിചയമുള്ളവർ ഒരു സംഗതി മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതായതു അടുപ്പിച്ചു രണ്ടു പ്രാവശ്യം കൃഷി ചെയ്താൽ ആദ്യത്തെ പ്രാവശ്യം കിട്ടുന്ന വിളവിൽനിന്നും വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ വിളവെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ പ്രാവശ്യം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു എന്നാണ്. പഴനിലമിട്ടു കൃഷിചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വിളവു അടുത്ത കൊല്ലം കൃഷി ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു കാരണം വളത്തിൻെറ കുറവാണ്. നല്ല വളമിട്ടു എല്ലാകൊല്ലവും കൃഷിചെയ്തുകൂടെ എന്നൊരു ചോദ്യം ഉണ്ടാകാം. കൃഷിക്കാർതന്നെ കടം വാങ്ങിച്ചാണ് കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. പഴനിലമിട്ടു കൃഷിചെയ്യുകയാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ നല്ല വിളവു കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതിനാൽ വിളവെടുപ്പു സമയത്തു പണം തിരികെ കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്താൽ പണക്കാർ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു പണം കടംകൊടുക്കും. എന്നാൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ കൊല്ലം കൃഷിയിൽ ആദായം കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നു പണക്കാർക്കു വിശ്വാസമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ആ തവണത്തെ കൃഷിക്കു ആരും പണം കടം കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു വ്യത്യാസം വരണമെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ കൊല്ലവും കൃഷിയിറക്കിയാൽ ശരിയായ വിളവു കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സൌകര്യം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം.

[Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhamed.]

കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു ഇന്നു വരമ്പുകുത്തുന്നതിനു വലിയ ചിലവാണു്. എല്ലാകൊല്ലവും കൃഷിയിറക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുത്താൽ ആ ഇനത്തിലുള്ള അവരുടെ ചിലവും വളരെ കുറയും.

കായൽ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവൎക്കു ക്രാപ്പു ലോണായിട്ടോ മറെറാ ചെറിയ സംഖ്യകൾ കടംകൊടുത്തു വളവുംമററും വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സഹായിക്കയും, ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു അടുപ്പിച്ചു കൃഷി ചെയ്തു കാണിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ പിന്നീടു എല്ലാ കൊല്ലവും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മടിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കരിനിലങ്ങളിൽ ആണ്ടുതോറും കൃഷിചെയ്തു നല്ല വിളവെടുക്കാനുള്ള രീതി ജനങ്ങളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. ഇടക്കാലത്തു ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ മാതൃകാ കൃഷി നടത്തിയെന്നുപറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ജനിക്കത്തക്കനിലയിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കാൎയ്യത്തിലും ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറു കൂടുതലായിട്ടു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം നിലങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇത്രയും സംഗതികൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: From the observation on this debate I am inclined to think that the Hon'ble Member, the mover has shown some partiality to Kandukrishi Punja fields and from a question put to him I know that he is under a misapprehension that the Kayal Reclamation lands in Kuttanad are all Kandukrishi lands whereas there are no Kayal Reclamation Kandukrishi lands. The Kayal Reclamation lands are registered between Kottarakara and Kottayam. In the Kayal Punja fields these form only a small acreage in Kuttanad—the ownership does not vest with private owners and the persons are all lessees. They have no permanent interest there and they can be evicted for arrears of annual rent. Any way, Sir, the intention is good that all the Kuttanad Punja fields should be cultivated annually without putting them fallow, year after year or in alternate years. If it is possible to cultivate more punja fields in Kuttanad, whether Kandukrishi or Kara Punja, the desire of Government to make an increase in output of paddy can surely be achieved to some extent. Whether it is possible to cultivate annually is a question for the Department to decide. Even if some of the owners though they may be

a majority in the ownership of separate small portions of the fields, are willing to cultivate the lands there are very rich and influential agriculturists who may not like to cultivate there. I know of one instance recently at Punnapra, a portion of Ambalapuzha, midway between Alleppey and Ambalapuzha, where there were agricultural people cultivating a vast acrage of about 9,000 paras of paddy lying on the eastern side of Punnapra. This acreage belonged to about 100 agriculturists. About half of them approached the other agriculturists and a conference was held which discussed about the annual cultivation of this big paddy field. Three of them said that they are not going to allow that and they do not want to cultivate. Unless all these agriculturists join together, there is no possibility of cultivating this big area. Therefore as the Hon'ble Member suggested, if the Government want to see that all the Punja fields in Kuttanad area are to be cultivated, Government also should take some steps to bring home to the minds of the rich agriculturists this idea of co-operation. Therefore, I would request the Director of Agriculture to suggest some means or method by which these rich agriculturists also could be brought round for cultivating the big paddy fields annually without allowing them to lie fallow. With these observations, I also support the motion.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, the question that has been raised by the Honourable member, the mover of the motion, is that attention should be paid both by the Government and by the department for bringing under annual cultivation all the lands in Kuttanad—both backwater reclamations and what are called Karapadoms. He also said during the course of his speech that steps should be taken to raise three crops of paddy in Virippu lands and two crops of paddy in what are called Karapunjas. This question is now engaging the earnest attention and careful consideration of the department. I may say at once that the economic Development Board appointed a committee a few months ago consisting of no less a distinguished person than the Legal Remembrancer to the Government to preside over it to consider ways and means by which annual cultivation of Punja lands could be brought about. This committee camped in Mankompu for two days, interviewed a number of leading agriculturists, took evidence from them in regard to the possibility of annual cultivation of Punja lands and backwater reclamations, inspected typical tracts of these fields and submitted a definite report to the Economic Development Board. The Board discussed the recommendations of this Committee in detail and have recommended the same for consideration by Government. Briefly speaking, the committee came to the conclusion that about 20,000 to 25,000 acres of backwater reclamation could be successfully brought under annual cultivation of paddy. There are blocks already existing in the backwaters, e. g. the I Block, where annual cultivation of paddy is going on for the past ten or twelve years.

A doubt was raised by the honourable member Mr. P. S. Mahomed whether it would be practicable and also a paying proposition to

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

cultivate these lands every year. We went into the question very carefully, Sir, and people who have been cultivating this land continuously for five or six years gave evidence before us that it is quite possible to do so and that it is also paying. We found that in the first year a particular *Block* of land gave 145 paras of paddy, second year 145 paras, third year 145 paras and fourth year 150 paras, when consecutively cultivated for four years. Similarly, a block of land cultivated biennially gave an average of 170 paras once in two years. That means in the course of about 4 years the annual cultivation gave an increase in yield from the same block of nearly 120 paras of paddy more per acre. On this basis, the Committee came to the conclusion that if the 50,000 acres of Karapadoms and 20,000 acres of Kayal Reclamation are brought under cultivation, every year at least about 40 lakhs of parahs of paddy more can be raised in excess of the present production.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know whether the figure given is net produce or gross produce including expenses.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: It is the net produce.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the lands require manuring?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA IYER: Yes, Sir.

During the course of the debate, Mr. Narayana Kurup said that the chief difficulty which he experienced in regard to the cultivation of these large blocks of Karapunja lands was the non-co-operation on the part of the important agriculturists. I may straightaway say that there is already provision in the Irrigation Act section 23 which says that if the majority of the people not necessarily the numerical majority but the people who hold the larger area agree they could file an application to compel the others to carry on cultivation there, so that there is no great difficulty at all in regard to the non-co-operating attitude of the cultivators.

The question of bringing the paddy lands of Kuttanad under cultivation has received the anxious consideration of Government. I may say at this juncture that Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar, a leading agriculturist of Kuttanad has published a very illluminating and useful article on the subject in the February issue of the Travancore Economic Journal. In that article he has pointed out the difficulties of cultivation and has also suggested methods by which these difficulties could be tided over. Honourable member Mr. Kunju Panicker said that the possibility of cultivating the Kara padoms twice a year should be looked into by the Department. I agree with him. There are areas round about Changanacherry where two crops are raised. If, as suggested by the member, the seeds are sown earlier it is possible to raise two crops although there is the possibility of the second crop getting submerged under floods.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether that was not the condition of the old padoms of Thiruvalla, Mavelikara and Karthikapally?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: I am in agreement with the member that there is possibility of bringing these areas under cultivation.

With regard to the suggestion made by the honourable member of trying three crops in Viruppu lands I must say that it is not a right procedure to adopt as it will tap the fertility of the soil to the utmost. It is of the greatest importance that a system of rotation should be provided in such lands. After reaping a crop of paddy, a crop of gingelly should be tried as it is the case now. Perhaps that is the best method to get the maximum out of the land without impairing its efficiency.

All the points raised by the honourable member have already engaged the careful consideration of Government in their attempt to raise as much paddy as possible to meet the requirements of the people of Travancore. In view of what is done and what is proposed to be done, I hope the honourable member will not press his motion.

MR. K KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I do not press the motion.

The motion, was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 6.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motion No. 7.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1 to discuss the desirability of bestowing more attention in finding out a remedy for the disease of cocoanut trees. Cocoanut disease has become a common thing throughout the country. Even though investigations are being conducted for so many years it is regretable to note that nothing has been done so far to prevent the disease.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Strictly this motion is out of order. But if the honourable member in the course of his arguments is able to show that if the Director of Agriculture were to travel he would find that there are disease stricken trees in Travancore, then the motion would be in order. My contention is that all such motions are not admissible. But some practice has come into vogue however much it may be deprecated.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: By travelling the Director can find out the ravages done to the trees.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: But the motion is not to find out ravages.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: It is after finding out the ravages that a remedy can be suggested.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: But no one has found out the the remedy. To find out a remedy the officer must not be moving about throughout Travancore. It is necessary that he must sit quiet at a place, make experiments and then find out the appropriate results. It is not by running about that a remedy can be found out.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Trees are planted on different kinds of soils. Remedy suggested in one place may not be suitable for another place. The Director of Agriculture will have to travel and make experiments on different kinds of soils.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether remedies are available in Travancore which could be found out by the Director running about the country?

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Suitable remedies could be found out only by travel and making experiments according to the nature of the soil in different places. That is my point.

In spite of researches, the disease is spreading wider and wider. The importance of cocoanut cultivation and industries connected with it should not be ignored. The area under cocoanut cultivation has come to about six lakhs of acres. That is more than 25 per cent. of the total area under cultivation and 35 per cent. of the export trade in the country consists of cocoanut products. Tea and rubber are the other two important export productions in the State. But these are entirely in the hands of capitalists. The average agriculturists have nothing to do with these articles. But that is not so in the case of cocoanut and cocoanut products. These people purchase their daily requirements by selling cocoanuts. Besides the agriculturists a large number of people are employed in industries connected with cocoanuts. About one and a half lakhs of people are employed in this way. About one fourth of the population of this country make a living out of cocoanut and cocoanut industry alone. This shows the importance of the cocoanut cultivation and cocoanut industry in the State and the necessity of finding out a suitable remedy for the disease. I trust the Government and the Department will do everything possible in the matter of finding out a suitable remedy. With these words I move the motion to the acceptance of the House.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Next to paddy, cocoanut is the crop that is most extensively cultivated in our State. That is the chief cash-crop of the average ryot. The area under cocoanut cultivation, as has already been mentioned, comes to about six hundred thousand acres. I must say that the cocoanut trees in half of this area are affected by the disease, especially so, in the taluks of Karthikapally, Karunagapally and Mavelikara. It is a heart-breaking sight to see the cocoanut trees in this area standing like ghosts with nothing at their top except the shrivelled up leaves. We are very sorry that, in spite of the disease of these trees, we have to pay the same old tax as we used to pay when these trees were bearing and healthy. We have an agricultural Department with an efficient and enegertic Director as its head. We have a host of research officers and in addition a Plant Pathologist, a very high-paid officer. With all these officers to help us, we have not been able to find any remedy for this devastating disease. In the General Administrrtion Report of the State we find

> "Manurial, cultural and spacing experiments and seed selection are the main lines of work carried out by the department for effecting improvement in the cultivation of this crop".

Sir, if this is all the work that the Department considers important in regard to cocoanut cultivation I say that we do not want an Agricultural Department.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: I would refer the honourable member to page 9 of the Administration Report of the Department which deals with the Plant Pathologist and the disease of the trees.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: This is what I find from the Administration Report of the State.

We know how to cultivate cocoanut trees. Our grandfathers knew it and our great grandfathers also knew it. We do not want any extraneous help to teach us how to profitably cultivate cocoanut trees. All that we want the Department to do is to find some remedy by which this terrible disease could be prevented. The Department has not been able to do it till now. I hope Government will bestow more attention on this very important subject. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI: I have great pleasure in supporting the cut motion. Those honourable members who spoke before me have placed before the House the havoc done by the disease on cocoanut trees. I am sure the House knows that the value of the trade in cocoanut products during the pre-war period was about Rs. 2 crores. That is a very serious point to be considered and it is also important to note that the largest number of labourers employed in any organised industry in the State is in connection with cocoanut and its industries. From the previous year's report it will be found that the highest wages ever earned by a labourer was from the coir and coir products industry which must necessarily look up to the cultivation of cocoanut trees for its continued supply of raw materials. In view of this fact and in view of the great export trade which is so necessary for keeping up our balance of trade, it is very essential that serious attention must be paid to this matter. I am fully aware of the fact that some endeavours are made through the help of the Agricultural Research Institute for combating this disease in an effective manner. But the situation is nevertheless tragic. If one travels between Alleppey and Kuttanad and along the area between Alleppey and Kottayam and the adjacent taluks it will be found that almost all the trees in that area have completely lost their leaves. Trees which used to yield 50 or 60 cocoanuts in a bunch are now yielding only 3 or 4, and in some cases no cocoanuts at all. If that is going to be the case, the total volume of copra or coir yarn that will be produced in the country will seriously dwindle in the years to come. If this disease is going to affect the trees whether bearing or not, the result will be a terrible catastrophy to the cocoanut industry. So it has to be seriously understood and tackled. The members of the Legislature can only put forward their difficulties before the Government. We have got the Director of Agriculture, and that is the only quarter to which we can turn for active assistance in this matter. I place another aspect before this House. Supposing—

[Mr. M. L. Janardanan Pillai.]

God forbid—an epedemic starts in this country and if a toll is taken of human lives would the Government and the people sit quiet? Certainly not. I say this particularly to impress upon the House the relationship the cocoanut trees have with the economic life of the people. That shows that the seriousness of the situation has not been understood. In the post-war period that we are looking to, industries must figure very largely and the balance of trade should be maintained in the new order of things.

Viewed therefore from an economic standpoint and viewed from the standpoint of the capacity of the people of the country in withstanding economic strains the cocount trees in the country have to be brought into and maintained in good condition. For that reason I draw the very urgent attention of the Department and the Government to this matter. With these words. I support the motion.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, much can be said on this matter. The manure produced in America or Germany cannot be used as a manure for the plants growing in the tropics.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Are there not tropical portions in America?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I do not know the conditions in America. I have not gone there.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Then may I know how the honourable member got this information about the manure produced in America?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: From books.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: In that case, the honourable member should give an answer to the question put by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I do not want to give an answer.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Is the member able to give an answer?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, is this House a place for testing a member's educational attainments?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, the *madalcharam* is used as a manure and is a remedy for the disease of the cocoanut trees. Sir, I am convinced that it is also an effective remedy for this disease.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Has that secret been divulged before?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: It is not a secret. But it is a well-known manure among the cocoanut cultivators. With these words I support the motion.

MR. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I would not have supported the motion but for the fact that the question of finding a suitable remedy for the cocoanut palm disease is a very important one. Sir, the Director of Agriculture is not responsible for not discovering a proper remedy

for this disease. He is doing all that lies in his power to combat this disease. He makes more travels, and I shall quote an instance of his vigilance and promptitude in attending to the wants of the agriculturists in this respect. An agriculturist from Thodupuzha wrote to the Director's Office stating that the disease is doing havoc in his cocoanut gardens. I was surprised to find the Director coming to the spot within two days' time. After coming over there he was making enquiries with regard to this disease not only with that particular cultivator but also in many other places and he immediately issued directions to his subordinates to see that necessary suggestions are given in the matter to them. Such suggestions were given and I am very glad to state that the people appreciated very much those suggestions and now I learn that there is considerable improvement with regard to those trees affected by the disease. Sir, I am glad to find the Director to be very prompt and active with regard to these matters. Sir, in other matters also, say, with regard to the cultivation of pepper, arecanut etc, he was very prompt in giving assistance by way of advice to the cultivators. I can understand, Sir, that he is not in a position to supply manure to the cultivators. But he can only suggest and send his subordinates if required to act up to his suggestions. The people of the locality are very well satisfied with the attention that he pays to their needs. If Government will allow more funds so as to enable him to employ more men to carry out the suggestions and advice given by the Director to the cultivators and make them understand things it would be to the greater advantage of the agriculturists of the country. With these observations I support the motion.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : സർ, തെങ്ങിൻെറ സുഖക്കേട്ട സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഈ സഭയിൽ തുടർച്ചയായിട്ടു പല, വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളും നടന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ഉപരിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിലും മററും പോകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി പല താലൂക്കുകളിലും ചെന്നു അവിടത്തെ മണ്ണിനെ പരിശോധിച്ച് അതിനെ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കി ചില പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിൻെറ അവതാരകൻ മി: നാരായണപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മണ്ണിനെപ്പററിയും മററും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു പഠിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവു. വിദഗ്ദ്ധാഭിപ്രായം വേണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ വെളിയിൽനിന്നും തെങ്ങു രോഗത്തെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനായി ആളുകൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഒരുതരം രോഗാണുക്കളാണ് ഈ രോഗത്തിൻെറ കാരണമെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ രോഗം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഉദാസീനതയാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പൊതുവെ തെങ്ങുകൾക്കു മാത്രമല്ല പനകൾക്കും ഈ സുഖക്കേടുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഏതായാ

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

ക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇതിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ച് വല്ലതും ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള പോംവഴി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാതെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ മാത്രം കുററംപറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. കോക്കനട്ട് ഡിസീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു കട്ട് മോഷൻ വന്നപ്പോൾ എനിക്കു തോന്നിയതു സിലോൺകൊപ്രായുടെ ഇറക്കുമതികൊണ്ടാണ് തെങ്ങിനു ഈ സുഖക്കേടുണ്ടായതെന്നാണ്. തെങ്ങ് ഇപ്പോൾ ആദായകരമായ ഒരു കൃഷിയല്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ശുപാർശചെയ്യുകയും അതിനുവേണ്ട ഒരു പ്രോഗ്രാം എഴുതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു അയയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടും, ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ പെരുമാററത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പ്രശംസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : സർ, തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കു സാധാരണയായിട്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന ദീനത്തെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ അധികം ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇതിനുമുൻപു ഇരുന്ന ഡയറക്ടർമാർ ആരുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യാത്ത ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഗവേഷണങ്ങളാണ് ഇദ്ദേഹം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുമാതിരിയുള്ള ഊർജ്ജസ്വലത അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾക്കു കാണുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ഭരണാരംഭത്തിൽ അതായതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിത്തീർന്നതിനുശേഷം പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നസ്ഥലത്തു സാധാരണയായി തെങ്ങുകൾക്കു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ദീനത്തെപ്പററി വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തി പ്രതിവിധികൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു അതാതു വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ വിവരം ധരിപ്പിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED : എന്താണു ചെയ്തതു എന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ചില മരുന്നുകൾ ഓലയിൽ തളിക്കുക, ചില മരുന്നുകൾ തെങ്ങിൻെറ അടിയിൽ ഇടുക മുതലായവയാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ഭരണത്തെ ഒരിക്കലും അപലപിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR : എന്നിട്ടു സുഖക്കേടു മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു എൻെറ അറിവിൽ ൧൦൦ തെങ്ങുകൾക്കു ഈ രോഗം ബാധിച്ചു.

അദ്ദേഹം അതിനുവേണ്ട പ്രതിവിധികൾ ചെയ്തപ്പോൾ ആ രോഗം നിശ്ശേഷം മാറിയതായി കാണപ്പെട്ടു. ആ മരുന്നു ഫലിച്ചു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏററവും ഉപയുക്തമായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് ഇതു്. അതിൻെറ ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ വളരെ പ്രയോജനപ്രദമായ ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു്, അതായതു കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ കുത്തിയതോടു എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ലിഫ്ററ ഇറിഗേഷൻ മുഖാന്തിരം കൃഷിചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നു. അതിൽ ഏതോ ചില കൃമികളുടെ ഉപദ്രവംകൊണ്ടു കൃഷി നശിച്ചു. വിവരം അറിഞ്ഞു ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ സ്ഥലത്തുവരികയും രോഗകാരണം പരിശോധിച്ച് വേണ്ടപ്രതിവിധികൾ ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തു. എനിക്കു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു സംഗതിമാത്രമെയുള്ളു. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള പൊക്കാളികൃഷിക്കു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പററിയാകുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പൊക്കാളികൃഷി വർഷകാലത്താണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. വെയിൽ കൊള്ളുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വെള്ളത്തിൽ ഒരുതരം കൃമികൾ ഉണ്ടായി അതിനെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ദൂഷ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അവിടെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഡിമോൺസ്ട്രേററരോടുപറയുകയും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രതിവിധികൾ ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ അതു പ്രയോജനപ്രദമായില്ല. അതിൽ പിന്നീടു അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതെന്തെന്നാൽ "ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ നിർദ്ദേശപ്രകാരമാണു ഇതെല്ലാം ചെയ്തതെന്നും ഇനിയും വേണമെങ്കിൽ പുറത്തുനിന്നും വല്ല ഗവേഷകന്മാരെയും വരുത്തി വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യണമെന്നും ഇവിടത്തെ കണ്ടുപിടിത്തംകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും ഇല്ലെന്നു"മാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞങ്ങൾ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളെ സമീപിക്കാതിരുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പതിയേണ്ടതു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഓരോകൊല്ലം കഴിയുന്തോറും വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൃഷി മോശമായിവരികയാണ്. അതു വളത്തിൻെറ കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണ്. അതിനാൽ തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൃഷിക്കു വളമിടുന്നതുപോലെ വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും വളമിടണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതുകൂടാതെ മനുഷ്യരുടെ നിത്യോപയോഗത്തി

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

ന ആവശ്യമായ വേറെയും പല സാധനങ്ങൾ വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്തുകാണുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ അതിലും പതിഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണമായി മാഞ്ഞാലി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു മാതൃകാകൃഷിത്തോട്ടം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ അതിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം കൃഷികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ സാമ്രാജ്യകൃഷിസമിതികളിലും മറ്റും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതിനായി പോകുമ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഈ വകകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഒരു പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിനെ കൂടി നിയമിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു ഇതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പക്ഷെ സാമാജികന്മാർ ചിന്തിച്ചേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ജോലികൾ അധികമില്ലാത്ത മറ്റു ചില ആഫീസുകളിൽ പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റും അവരുടെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റുമായി ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ സന്ദർഭവശാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു പ്രസ്താവനചെയ്തു എന്നുമാത്രമെയുള്ളു. വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉള്ള പൊക്കാളികൃഷിയെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. D. FRANCIS: Sir, Mr. P. நாராயணபிள்ளை அவர்களுடைய பிரமேயத்தை நான் அனுகூலிக்கிறேன். நாஞ்சநாடு புராதீனமாக நெல்க் களஞ்சியம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் கிருஷியானது ரொம்பக் கேவலமாக நடத்தப்படுகிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம், முதலாவதாக பணமில்லை, கன்றுகாலிகளில்லை. கிருஷி ஆயுதங்கள் (Agricultural Implements) இல்லை. அப்படியிருக்க ஒழுங்கான கிருஷி எப்படிச் செய்ய முடியும். நிலத்தில் போட்டு கிருஷி செய்கிறதற்கு உரம் கிடையாது. கொஞ்ச காலத்துக்கு முன் ஆயிரங்கள், கன்றுகாலிகள் இருந்த கிரமத்தில், இப்போது பார்த்தால் 50 கூட இருக்குமோ என்பது சந்தேகம். வருஷத்துக்கு 100 வண்டி சாணம் கிடைக்கிற ஒரு வீட்டில் இப்போது 10 வண்டி சாணம்கூட கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம், கன்றுகாலிகளுக்கு மேச்சல் ஸ்தலம் (grazing grounds) இல்லை. உத்தேசம் 25 வருஷங்களுக்குமுன் கன்றுகாலிகளுக்கு மேய்ச்சல் ஸ்தலம் உண்டாக்கி பிரத்தியேகமாய் ரக்ஷிக்க வேண்டியதென்று, பிரஜாசபைகளிலும், கவுன்ஸில்களிலும் அஸம்பளிகளிலும் நான் பேசினதுண்டு. அதற்கு தென்திருவிதாங்கூருக்கு இரண்டாயிரம், மூவாயிரம் குளங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவென்றும், அவைகளையெல்லாம் மேய்ச்சல் ஸ்தலங்களாக உபயோகித்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்றும், பதில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் சொல்பநாள்களுக்குள் சானலில் தண்ணீர் இருப்பதினால் குளங்கள் ஆவசியமில்லை என்று கவர்மெண்டார் தீர்மானித்து, அவைகளை விற்று முதலாக்கி விட்டார்கள். அது முகாந்திரம் கன்றுகாலிகளுக்கு குடிக்கத்தண்

ணீரில்லை, அவைகள் மேய்வதற்கு மேய்ச்சல் ஸ்தலமில்லை. மேலும் நல்ல கலப்பை கட்டி உழுவதற்கு காளைமாடுகளுமில்லை. இந்த ஏதுவால் நூறு கோட்டை நெல் விளைகிற நிலங்களில் ஐம்பது கோட்டை நெல் தான் விளைகிறது. இனி கிருஷியை முன்னேற்றத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமானால் மேற்படி டிபார்ட்மெண்டு டைரக்டர் (Director) தான் வேண்டிய காரியங்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். முதலாவது விதைப்பதற்கு நல்ல வித்துக்கள் கிருஷிகர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அது நல்ல மாதிரியாக திருப்பதிஸாரத்தில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. கன்றுகாலிகளின் எண்ணம் குறைந்து அதனால் உரமும் குறைந்துபோனபடியால், சீமை உரங்களும், சீமை கலப்பைகளும் வருத்திக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கிடாக்களுக்குச் சரியான இரும்புக் கலப்பைகளும், காளை மாடுகளுக்கு சரியான மரக்கலப்பைகளும், தீற்றிக்குறைவினால் கேவலப்பட்டுப்போன கன்றுகாலிகளுக்கு அதிலும் சிறிய மரக்கலப்பைகளும் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு (Department) உண்டுபண்ணி ஒவ்வொரு கிருஷி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் (Agricultural Inspector) ஆபீஸிலும் விலைக்கு விற்கும்படியாக வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். கிருஷிக்காரர்கள் அவர்களுடைய கன்றுகாலிகளுக்கு ஏற்றதான (suitable) கலப்பைகளைத் தெரிந்தெடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். சீமை உரங்களையும் கொடுத்து உபயோகப்படுத்தும்படி சொல்லவேண்டும்.

இது தவிர தென்னை மரங்களுக்கு ஏதோ சில நோய்கள் இருக்கிறதாக வெகுகாலமாக சொல்லிக்கொண்டாலும் இதுவரை அது நிவர்த்தியாகவில்லை என்று கேள்வியாகயிருக்கிறது.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: உங்கள் ஊரிலே வடக்கன் திருவாங்கூரைப் போல தெங்குக் கிருஷி உண்டா?

MR. D. FRANCIS: அவ்வளவு இல்லாமல் போனாலும் ஏகதேசம் உண்டு. அதற்கு அந்நிய ராஜ்யங்களிலிருந்தாவது ஒரு நிபுணனை (Expert) வருத்தி அந்த நோய்களை நிவர்த்தி பண்ணினால் மாத்திரம் தென்னைக்கிருஷிக்கு அனுகூலமுண்டு. இதுதவிரவும் பயறு, உளுந்து முதலிய தானியங்கள் (grains) கிருஷி செய்யப் பட்டாலும் (dry agriculture) ஒன்றும் கிடைக்கிறதில்லை. காரணம் விதைக்கும் போது ஒரு இஞ்சு ஆழத்தில் உழுது விதைக்கிறதில் விதைகள் வேர் இறக்கி, வளர்ந்து காய்க்க எப்படி முடியும். இவைகளை எல்லாம் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டுக்காரர்கள் தானே கவனித்து, கிருஷியை முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு கொண்டு வரும்படியான ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். நாஞ்சநாட்டுக்கு நெற் கிருஷிப் பிரதானம். தண்ணீரும், உரமும் பிரதானம்.

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED: അതുകൊണ്ട് തെങ്ങുകളെയെല്ലാം നശിപ്പിച്ചു അവിടെയെല്ലാം നെൽകൃഷി ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. D. FRANCIS: நாஞ்சநாட்டிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு நெல் கிருஷி பிரதானம். இந்த நெல்கிருஷியை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர கிருஷி டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு ஒன்றினால் தான் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியும். ஆதலால் இந்தப்பிரமேயத்தை நான் பலமாய் அனுகூலிக்கிறேன்.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member will speak about the cocoanut disease if he has to speak anything about it. As it is, he is travelling much beyond the scope of the motion.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, the subject that was discussed at a fairly good length, namely, the cocoanut palm disease, is certainly a subject of very great importance. Nobody is more aware of it than myself. In order to acquaint the honourable members of this House with a full history of the cocoanut palm disease in Travancore I propose to deal with the subject somewhat in detail.

It was, Sir, in the year 1896 that the cocoanut palm disease first made its appearance in Travancore, in the Tiruvella taluk.

SAHIB BAHADUR P. S. MUHAMED: ആ ഡിസീസ് തന്നെയാണൊ ഇപ്പോഴും കാണുന്നതു് ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Yes, the same disease. The representatives of the Tiruvella taluk sent up a memorial to Government saying that their cocoanut palms had been afflicted with a serious disease. The Government referred the matter to the then Conservator of Forests. He made an enquiry and submitted a report which was not of very great help. In the year 1906 the Government got down Dr. Butler, the Imperial Micologist and asked him to tour round the country, investigate the disease and give a report. Dr. Butler travelled the country extensively and gave a report in which he suggested that the cocoanut palm disease could be arrested, if not absolutely cured, by proper digging to facilitate acretion and drainage and by the application of lime and fertilisers. Ever since the organisation of this Department, that is from about 1908 onwards, under the guidance of my distinguished and able predecessor, Dr. Kunjan Pillai, extensive campaigns were being carried out from place to place advising the people of the necessity for digging their cocoanut gardens, and applying lime and manures. The disease did not progress very much. The course of the disease was arrested considerably, and fortunately the economic condition of the people was also satisfactory then. The cocoanut at that time was fetching something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per thousand. It was therefore a sight for anybody going round the country to see the cocoanut gardens, all thoroughly dug up, kept in trim condition and fertilisers applied in large quantities, not only indigenous fertilisers but also chemical fertilisers got from outside, not necessarily from America, but from elsewhere, such as ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and kainat.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know from the member whether the disease of any single cocoanut tree was cured by the application of the medicine or manure of the department?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: What I said was that the disease was checked substantially. It did not do any great havoc at all, and the trees continued to yield satisfactorily. However, with the onset of the economic depression in 1105 or 1106 and with the decline in the price of cocoanut and cocoanut products the cocoanut plantations came to

be neglected. Many people did not even care to look at their cocoanut gardens. To add to this, the unfair competition of Ceylon copra to which reference was made by one honourable member, Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai, considerably accenuated the situation in which we are placed to-day. It is necessary, Sir, that before I propose to tell the House as to what the Department is doing, I give this history behind it. In the year 1937, as soon as the State became a constituent member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, an application for a grant was made for investigating the disease; the problem was placed before them in all its ramifications and seriousness, and a grant was made by the Imperial Council. They appointed an expert, Mr. K. P. V. Menon, and chalked out a programme of work for him to find out the real causative factors of the disease. This programme was drawn up by an expert committee consisting of all the outstanding pathologists and mycologists in India. According to the programme drawn up by the expert committee, this officer has been carrying on investigations for the past three years and I should say that the cause of the disease has been found out. That is to say that the disease has been diagnosed. I do not want to tire this House with complicated big names. There are two organisms working in symbiosis and producing the disease. Under normal conditions when the cocoanut palm is healthy and is given sufficient nutrition, they act only as harmless organisms. Once the nutrition is deranged and the tree becomes weak, these organisms become parasitic. The position is that Dr. Menon has found out the chief cause of the disease. It is caused mainly by insufficient nutrition, and want of application of sufficient easily available manures.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know when this was considered?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: During the past two years.

I would like to invite the attention of the honourable member who put the question to me to a garden named Kalliyikkal Thoppu in Kayankulam which is right in the midst of the disease area. These methods were tried in that garden. Systematic application of manures, not imported from outside, but only indigenous manures such as marotti cake, prawnskin and ashes, involving a total cost of only 7½ chackrams per tree has considerably mitigated the disease. Last year the trees gave about 10,000 nuts which had previously given only 3000 nuts. At Kodayattur in Thodupuzha taluk, as Mr. Chemparathi said, there was an attack of cocoanut palm disease. We went to the area and applied the same methods. I am glad to hear that the disease has now been brought under control. In Veliyanad and in Monkombu, the disease has similarly been checked. What I have to appeal to the honourable members is to take good care of their gardens.

I would also like to take the opportunity to inform the honourable members the difference between what is commonly called the cocoanut palm disease and also what appears to be a diseased condition of the cocoanut palm. When people see that the leaves shrivel up they are carried away by the impression that it is a symptom of the disease, particularly in the coastal tracts like Karthikapalli, Karunagapalli, etc.,

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

on either side of the back waters. The shrivelling up of the fronds is due to the attack of an insect pest called Nephantis Serinopa. As a result of the work carried out by the Entomologist in the Research Department we have been able to rear the enemies of this pest. I have got a sample of it with me. (The honourable member showed a bottle containing something). The parasites have been released on hundreds of cocoanut palms in Kayankulam and other places and we hope that the ravages of this pest will be easily controlled. I would request the honourable members of this House to go out and tell their constituents that the plantations should not be neglected but that they should be taken very good care of.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether it will be possible for the Director to go round and speak to the cultivators?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Whenever I get an opportunity I do so. Recently when I presided over a meeting at Kainakari I explained the nature of the disease in detail and exhorted the people to look after their gardens. My speech has been published in the papers and reproduced in the Travancore Economic Journal. The Department will leave no stone unturned to stop the onslaught of this disease. With this assurance, I hope the honourable member will not press his motion.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: May I know which is the area attacked by this pest?

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Everybody knows that—round about Kayankulam is the worst affected area.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motion was not moved.

Motion No. 8.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motion No. 9.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I move the following motion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for direction by Rs. 5.

This is intended to suggest methods of increasing the output of paddy in the State. No discussion is necessary to convince the House of the necessity for increasing the output of our paddy. In the year 1920 we had four lakhs of acreage under paddy. In 1941, when our population is six millions the acerage is six lakhs. Therefore we have not improved our conditions in the matter of production of paddy. How to do so under the existing condition? It is possible to increase the production adopting certain methods suggested by the Agricultural Department. Sir, as the honourable members of this House pointed out during the discussion on the P. W. D. irrigation facilities are very rare in certain parts. Even in waterlogged areas such as Kuttanad there are no irrigation facilities. The

Chief Secretary himself pointed out in his speech which has been published in the Agricultural Journal that the neighbouring owners encroached upon the water channels which are levelled up and planted. That prevents proper agricultural operations. To prevent such encroachments Government should issue strict orders to the Tahsildars to invest the Director of Agriculture with powers to enforce these rules of irrigation. I may even suggest that an irrigation sub-division may be created under the control of the Director of Agriculture under whose direction and command the necessary steps may be taken at the time of agricultural operations.

There is another thing also which I wish to bring to the notice of this House. There are small agriculturists—not small in size, but agriculturists who own only small areas for cultivation. They are now under the mercy of influential big agriculturists. If they want to cultivate their fields themselves, they want some help by way of loans. Of course, I am aware that Government have made provision for the issue of agricultural loans through the medium of Tahsildars. The Tahsildar who is over-worked, according to him or the Government, finds very little time to go into the question of advancing loans to the agriculturists. There is considerable difficulty in getting agricultural loans from the hands of the Tahsildars and his subordinates. If the Director of Agriculture is given the authority to issue small loans, say below Rs. 200 and funds are provided at his disposal, I think it will be easy for the agriculturists to take loans at the proper time. I may submit, Sir, that these loans should not be issued on promissory notes but they should be given only as crop loans which can be realised at the time of harvest. Therefore there may not be any fear on the part of Government about the security of the loans. All I say is that there should be ample facilities for the small cultivator to get loans from the Agriculture Department. In this way we can improve the cultivation of paddy in our State.

It was brought to the notice of this House that there are other methods of increasing the production of paddy. During the discussion on motion No. 5 it was stated that intensive cultivation or cultivation by rotation may be adopted for improving the yield.

Then, Sir, we have to consider whether only by cultivating the existing areas we can increase the production of paddy sufficiently to meet our demand or any emergency in the State. I submit that the cultivation of the existing areas alone, however much one may use intensive or other methods, will not meet the demand for paddy in the State. As I remarked the other day, we have to increase the area of paddy cultivation in our State by increasing the cultivable area. Whether it is possible under the existing conditions is the next question. The Forest Department may say that so far as certain areas in the reserved forests are concerned, if paddy is cultivated there, it may hamper certain advantages which the country is deriving from the existing forests. Sir, the Conservator of Forests has been sensible

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

enough to admit in this House that certain areas can be disafforested without violating the Forest Rules. He has admitted that we can utilise certain areas in the Forests for paddy cultivation. The area lying between Udumbanchola and Pallivasal and between Kumili and Vandanmettu can be leased out for the cultivation of paddy.

There was a fear expressed by an honourable member that if cultivation takes place annually the same quantity of yield will not be obtained. I hold a different opinion. As it is done in Kuttanad, year after year thousands of acres could be cultivated on lease system, and nobody will have any objection if the lease is given on half yearly basis. According to the experiment tried in the neighbouring areas it was found that there was an yield of 150 paras of paddy. The sowing capacity of one acre was only 10 measures which is only one para of paddy. In other words one para of seed sown in one acre of land yielded 150 paras of paddy. We have to allow a margin for the probable loss on account of some elements which might have spoiled the crops. In order to avoid the spoiling of crops it would be advisable to lease out vast areas on a co-operative basis. There may be several cultivators joining together for cultivation. The lands should be protected from the tampering of elephants. By leasing the areas I have suggested, for paddy cultivation, I am sure the outputs of paddy can be increased and it is possible to produce about one crore paras of paddy per year. In order to bring these suggestions before the House and Government and the Agricultural Director, I move the motion.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. കരകൃഷിക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഉന്നതസ്ഥാനം വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്നും ആകെ കയററുമതിചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന തേയിലയുടെ ൪൨ ശതമാനവും റബ്ബർ ൭൪ ശതമാനവും ഏലം ൯൪ ശതമാനവും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽനിന്നാണു കയററുമതി ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ കരിമ്പുകൃഷി വളരെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ക്യാഷനട്ടു കൃഷിയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നു. ഒരാണ്ടിൽ ൩൫൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ ക്യാഷനട്ടാണു നാം കയററുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ നെൽകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു കാലത്തു നാം ഇവിടെനിന്നും നെല്ല് വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്ക് കയററിഅയച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ക്രമേണ അതു കുറയുകയും ഇപ്പോൾ നാം നെല്ലിനും അരിക്കും വേണ്ടി വിദേശീയരെ ആശ്രയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ നെൽകൃഷിയുടെ വിളവുതന്നെ മററു ദേശങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇത്രമേൽ വിളവു കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതു് ഇൻറൻസിവ് കൾട്ടിവേഷനിൽ നമുക്കുള്ള അശ്രദ്ധയാണെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല.

നമ്മുടെ വിളവിന്റെ ശതമാനം ഒരുപറ നിലത്തിനു പത്തുപറ നെല്ലായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇററലിയിൽ ൨൧-ം സ്പെയിനിൽ ൩൬-ം ഈജിപ്ററിൽ ൧൯-ം ജപ്പാനിൽ ൪൪-ം പറനെല്ലുവീതം വിളയുന്നുണ്ട്. കൃഷിയിൽ വിദഗ്ധന്മാരും ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുമായ ആളുകളുടെ ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിച്ച് വേണ്ടവിധം നമ്മുടെ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു മുമ്പോട്ടുപോകുന്നപക്ഷവും, ഫാറസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും പുതുതായി സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചിടുത്തു കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ ഇന്നു പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തരിശിടാതെ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷവും, നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നെല്ല് ഈ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും വിളയിച്ചെടുക്കുവാൻ നമുക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി, ഗവണ്മെന്റു കൃഷിചെയ്‌വാനായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ, കൂടുതലായി ഇറിഗേഷൻ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്താൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ പകുതി സ്ഥലംകൂടി ഭംഗിയായി നെൽകൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. അതിലേക്കായി ഇപ്പോൾ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റും ഗവണ്മെന്റും കാര്യമായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതു് ചാരിതാർത്ഥ്യജനകം തന്നെ. ലിഫ്റ്റു ഇറിഗേഷൻ വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ രണ്ടുമൂന്നു പരീക്ഷണകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളിൽ പ്രയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഫ്ളോയിങ്ങ് ഇറിഗേഷനും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു പൊതുവെ ജാഗ്രതയോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ചില പ്രധാന കാര്യങ്ങളുണ്ട്.

ഒന്നാമത്, ഒരു ഇറിഗേഷൻ സബ്ഡിവിഷൻകൂടി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് ഒരു പഞ്ചവത്സരപദ്ധതിയൊ മറെറാ ഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ച് അതിൻപ്രകാരം ലിഫ്റ്റു ഇറിഗേഷനും ഫ്ളോയിംഗ് ഇറിഗേഷനും നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുകയും വേണം. രണ്ടാമത്, കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് പണം കടംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇപ്പോൾ ക്രെഡിററുബാങ്കിനെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന പതിവിനെ നിറുത്തി, ആ ചുമതല കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർക്കും അതാതു ഡിവിഷൻപേഷ്കാർക്കും കൊടുക്കണം. പണം കടംകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ജാമ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉറപ്പിനെപ്പററി പോലുമാത്രം ആ പണം കൃഷികാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായിതന്നെ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരും ചുമതലപ്പെടേണ്ട

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]

താണു. നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ക്രോപ്പുലോണിൽതന്നെ കടംകൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം. വിളവെടുപ്പു കഴിയുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഈ പണം ഈടാക്കിഎടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാണു്.

മറെറാന്നു്, ഒരിഞ്ചു സ്ഥലംപോലും കൃഷിചെയ്‌വാൻ സൌകര്യമുള്ളതാണെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ ഇട്ടേക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതിക്കരുതു്. പ്രബലന്മാരായ ആളുകളുടേയും ചില വിവരമില്ലാത്ത ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും കൈവശങ്ങളിൽ യാതൊരു കൃഷിയും ചെയ്യാതെ അനേകായിരം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തരിശായി കിടപ്പുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തരിശായി ഇടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു സാരമായ തടസ്സം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉടൻ കൃഷിചെയ്‌വാനായി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരോടു് ആവശ്യപ്പെടണം. അവർ അതിനു വഴിപ്പെടാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവരിൽനിന്നും ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തി കൃഷിചെയ്‌വാനായി കഴിവും മനസ്സുമുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാരെ ഏല്പിക്കണം. കിട്ടുന്ന വിളവിന്റെ ഒരു വീതാംശം അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഏൾപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും വിരോധമില്ല. ഏതായാലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരിഞ്ചുസ്ഥലംപോലും പാഴായിക്കിടക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചുകൂടാ. ഗവൺമെൻറു ആ കാര്യത്തിലും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഇൻറൻസിവ് കൽട്ടിവേഷൻ എന്നുപറയുമ്പോൾ വളരെ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ ആ കാര്യം സാധിച്ചു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാ. ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ, ഗവൺമെൻറു്, അതിലേക്കായി വിതരണം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പണം പാഴായിപ്പോകാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ക്രോപ്പ് ലോണിൽ കടം കൊടുക്കുവാനും വിളവെടുപ്പുസമയത്തുതന്നെ അതു തിരിച്ചു ഈടാക്കുവാനും നിഷ്കർഷാപൂർവം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെ എല്ലാ താലൂക്കിലും പണം പ്രയോജനകരമാംവണ്ണം വിതരണംചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ അതിൽവച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഗുണാനുഭവങ്ങളാൽ ആകർഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഇൻറൻസിവ് കൾട്ടിവേഷനുവേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ സഹായങ്ങൾക്കായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുതുടങ്ങും. ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന കൃഷിവായ്പ, വ്യവസായവായ്പ തുടങ്ങിയ വായ്പകൾമൂലം കിട്ടുന്ന പണം മററുള്ള സംഗതികൾക്കായി ചെലവാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഈ പണം ചെലവാക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചുകൂടാ. ഇങ്ങനെ നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു് കൊടുത്താൽ ഓരോ കർഷകനും കൂടിവന്നാൽ പത്തോ

ന്നൂറോ രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിന് വേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല. കുട്ടനാടൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ കൃഷിക്ക് ഒരു പക്ഷെ കൂടുതൽ പണം ആവശ്യംവന്നേക്കാം. എങ്കിലും സാമാന്യകൃഷിക്കാർക്കു ഈ തുകയിൽ കൂടുതൽ വേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല. പണം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ശരിയായവിധം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുവന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തിയവർ അതിനെ അവരുടെ അയൽപക്കക്കാരെയും താലൂക്കിലുള്ള മററാളുകളെയും ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി സ്വയം രൂപീകരിച്ചുകൊള്ളും. വേണ്ട പരിശോധനനടത്തി ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇതിലേക്കു ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല.

കൃഷിവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രായോഗികമായ പരിശീലനം നമ്മുടെ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾമൂഖേന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ തോട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കി ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ അവക്ക് പ്രായോഗികപരിജ്ഞാനം നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. പുസ്തകത്തിൽനിന്നുള്ള പഠിത്തം മാത്രം ലഭിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് കൃഷിക്ക് യാതൊരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പ്രായോഗികമായ പഠിത്തം കൂടിയേതീരൂ. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അഭ്യസനം നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അവരിൽ ഏതാനുംപേരുടെയെങ്കിലും ജീവിതവൃത്തി കൃഷിത്തൊഴിൽകൊണ്ട് സാധിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഇതെല്ലാം സാധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം നിറുത്തി പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതാണ്. പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് നമ്മുടെ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് കുറേക്കാലങ്ങൾ കഴിച്ചു. ഇനി പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടകാലമാണ്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു കാര്യമായി സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ഇന്നും കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഒരു മൈനർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറായിവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. വ്യവസായം, കച്ചവടം മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നടക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താതെ തരമില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഒരു കർഷകരാജ്യമാണെന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ പോലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും വിളയിച്ചെടുക്കുവാൻ നാം അശക്തന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിലയ്ക്കു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ വേണ്ടവിധം പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയെന്താണ്? ഏററവും സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ, ഫാറസ്റ്റുകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan]

അത്യന്തം പരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ള ഒരു കൺസർവേറററ്, കർഷകരോട് അനുഭാവമുള്ളതും ശുദ്ധിയും കൃഷികാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പാണ്ഡിത്യവുമുള്ള ഒരു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ നാനാമുഖങ്ങളായ അഭിവൃദ്ധികളിൽ അത്യധികമായ ആഗ്രഹത്തോടുകൂടി അശ്രാന്തം പരിശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ദിവാൻജി, ഇവരെല്ലാം ഒരുമിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തി നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ വിളയിച്ചെടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എപ്പോഴാണ് അതു സാധിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ൧൬൮ റാത്തൽ തൂക്കമുള്ള ഒരു ചാക്ക് അരിക്ക് മുമ്പ് ൯ രൂപ വില ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത് യുദ്ധപരിതഃസ്ഥിതിനിമിത്തം ഇപ്പോൾ ൧൭ രൂപ വിലയായിരിക്കുന്നു. മുമ്പ് ൩ കോടി രൂപക്കുള്ള നെല്ലും അരിയും നാം ഇവിടെ വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനു ൭ അര കോടി രൂപ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിനനുസരണമായി നമ്മുടെ കയററുമതി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഇപ്പോൾ ൭ അര കോടി രൂപയുടെ അരിവരുത്തുന്നു എന്നു കണക്കിൽ കാണാമെന്നല്ലാതെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അതു വെറും പട്ടിണിതന്നെയാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണികൊണ്ടു ജീവിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. കയററുമതി കൂടിയിരുന്ന കാലത്തുതന്നെ ൩ കോടി രൂപയുടെ അരി ഇവിടെ വരുന്നില്ല. പിന്നെ ഇന്നത്തെ കഥ പറയാനുണ്ടോ. രാവിലെ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അർദ്ധപ്പട്ടിണിക്കാരായി അദ്ധ്യാപകൻമാർ മാത്രമല്ല മറെറല്ലാവരും തന്നെ ജീവിച്ച് അങ്ങനെ കഴിയുകയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ. അതിനാൽ നമ്മുടെ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതിൻെറ അത്യാവശ്യകത എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറും ധരിച്ചിരിക്കും എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I wish to point out the gradual reduction in the cultivation of paddy. In 1108, Travancore had 701,808 acres under paddy cultivation and in 1115 that is reduced to 6,49,597 that is to say, about 52,211 acres of paddy lands are lying uncultivated now.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Is it not possible that a portion of the paddy lands might have been converted into compound lands?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: A comparison of the figures would show that that is not the case. In 1108 we had 6,62,132 acres of cocoanut lands and in 1115 it is 5,80,415 acres. The difference noted in paddy fields is not compensated by gardens and as I have pointed out, the difference is 52,211 odd acres. The decrease in cocoanut groves is

much. It is only 81,717 acres. On the other hand, the reduction of the paddy cultivation is 52,211 acres, that is, about as extensive an acreage as the whole paddy cultivation of Nanjinad. This, I submit, is an appreciably great loss to the State.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN : May I know from where the honourable member collected the statistics?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I have collected it from the Statistics of Travancore. Not only in paddy but in other things also cultivation is seen to be reduced. For example, the rubber cultivation in 1106 was 1,60,428 acres. In 1115 it is 1,00,269 acres. So also in other important products such as tea, we have a general reduction as we see from the statistics. I follow the statistics published by the Government and show the various figures, both of land owned and cultivated. We have in Travancore 25,67,216 acres of land owned and 19,74,928 acres of land cultivated and 5,92,229 acres of land uncultivated. I submit that such extensive acres are left uncultivated because rich men who have registered or purchased extensive acres of land have left them uncultivated and allowed their land to lie fallow. There are so many people who are prepared to cultivate the lands if only the land is leased out for cultivation. What I want to point out to the Government is that when extensive acres of land are lying fallow and uncultivated Government should see that those who are willing to cultivate them should be given an opportunity to get and cultivate them. As one of my predecessors pointed out, when about five lakhs of acres are allowed to lie fallow and uncultivated that is a heavy loss to this small State. The State should see that those with extensive acres of land should not be allowed to leave them uncultivated.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : How can Government enforce it as a matter of right or advice the owners either to get them cultivated or to lease out their property for the cultivation of others who are willing to cultivate?

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Supposing the owners disobey, then what is the step?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Government should devise measures for appropriation and cultivation of those lands and if the owners are recalcitrant, they should be made by persuasion or legislative measures to allow the lands to be cultivated by those who are willing to cultivate.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : ധനവും അങ്ങനെ വീതിക്കണമെന്നു സ
മ്മതമാണൊ ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER I do not say that the ownership should be deprived even. I say that when big owners are recalcitrant and are unwilling to make use of the God given land purchased by them others who are willing to cultivate should be permitted to cultivate such lands. This state of affairs should be remedied by the interference of Government. The owners need not be deprived of the ownership at all. But

[Mr. K. Kunju Panicker]

people who register or purchase extensive acres of land should not leave the land uncultivated. That will not fetch them anything; nor will it be of any use to the state or to the people who have to depend upon the total out put of the state. This dog-in-the-manger policy should not be permitted to be followed by the big land owners. They should follow some reasonable policy by trying to increase the total crop under paddy or rubber cultivation or anything of that nature. I simply want to point out to the Head of the Department that he should investigate into these things and see that as extensive acres of land as possible are cultivated and the produce is made available for the general public of Travancore for price. With these words, I support the motion before the House.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN : സർ, മി. നാരായണക്കുറുപ്പ് നെൽകൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ നെൽകൃഷിയെ കന്നികൃഷി, മകരകൃഷി, മേടകൃഷി ഇങ്ങനെ മൂന്നായി ഭാഗിക്കാം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വനങ്ങളിൽ നാല്പതുകൊല്ലം മുൻപുവരെ കന്നികൃഷി ചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നു. ൧൦൭൦-ാമാണ്ടിനു ശേഷം ആണ് ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം റിസർവാക്കിയതു്. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു കന്നികൃഷി വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മുൻപ് നെൽകൃഷി ചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്ന കുടിയാന്മാരുടെയും ജന്മിമാരുടെയും ചേരിക്കൽ ഭൂമികളെല്ലാം റബർ തേയില മുതലായ കൃഷികൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചുതുടങ്ങി. നാളികേരത്തിൻെറ വിലക്കൂടുതൽകൊണ്ടു് വിരിപ്പുനിലങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം തെങ്ങു വച്ചു. ബാക്കിയുള്ളതു കരിമ്പുകൃഷിയും ആയി. ഇങ്ങനെ കന്നികൃഷി കുറഞ്ഞു. ഇതുനിമിത്തം അനേകലക്ഷപ്പറ നെൽ കന്നികൃഷിയിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിവന്നതും ഇല്ലാതായി. മകരകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മകരമാസത്തെ ഉണക്കുകൊണ്ടു് മിക്കവാറും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കരിവുണ്ടാകുന്നു. പിന്നീടു ആററിലെ വെള്ളം നിലങ്ങളിൽ വന്നുചേരാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം ആററിൻെറ തീരത്തുള്ള വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ തോടുകളെ വെട്ടി അടച്ചും പുരയിടങ്ങളോടുചേർത്തും ആററുവെള്ളം നിലങ്ങളിലോട്ടു വിടാതായി. ഇതുനിമിത്തം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കക്കാലത്തു natural വളങ്ങളും നിലങ്ങളിലേക്കു കിട്ടാതായി. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവയെ തടയുന്നതിനു ഇവിടെ നിയമമുണ്ടോ എന്ന് എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. സിലോണിൽ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള വിഷമതകളെ തടയുന്നതിനു നിയമമുണ്ടു്. ഇനി മേടകൃഷിയെപ്പററിയാണ് നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. താമസിക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് പുഞ്ചനിലങ്ങളിൽ ഏതാനും ഭാഗം നികത്തി പുരയിടമാക്കി.

ഇങ്ങനെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ നെൽകൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുവരികയാണ്. ഇതിനു പരിഹാരമായി സൌകര്യമുള്ള ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങളും റിസർവിനു ദോഷമില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിലും വലിയ ഉപയോഗമില്ലാത്തതുമായ ചില്ലറവനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളവയെ നെൽകൃഷിക്കായി വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തു കൃഷിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്

(At this stage, the President took the chair.)

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The time for the demand is over. Mr. Narayana Kurup, do you press the motion?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,57,741 under Demand XX—Agriculture was put and carried. The grant was made.

The following motions lapsed, time for the demand having expired.

Motion Nos. 10 to 22.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

10. To reduce the allotment of Rs 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER:

11. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

12. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH:

13. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR:

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

16. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

17. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,589 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for Plant Pathology by Re. 1

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,492 for establishment (permanent) by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,500 for Dairy Farm by Re. 1.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH:

22. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,57,741 under Demand XX by Re. 1

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES INCLUDING RUBBER FACTORY.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 89,123 under Demand XXI—Industries including Rubber Factory.

Motion Nos. 1 to 5.

The following motions were not moved as they were declared out of order.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN:

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,000 for Technical Staff by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER:

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,050 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

Motion Nos. 6 to 11.

The following motions were not pressed.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

6. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,406 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

7. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,406 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,406 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARAHHY:

9. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,406 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

10. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,406 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. VELOO ACHARY:

11. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 89,123 for Industries by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 89,123 under Demand XXI—Industries including Rubber Factory was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 92·093 under Demand XXII—Co-operative Department.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 92,093 under Demand XXII—Co-operative Department was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 47,540 under Demand XXIII—Uplift of Backward Communities

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 47,540 under Demand XXIII—Uplift of Backward Communities was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—MEDICAL

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 10,59,187 under Demand XXIV—Medical.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion was declared inadmissible.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

Motion Nos. 2--9.

The following motions were not pressed.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER:

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER:

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,800 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

6. To reduce the allotment of Rs 25,352 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

7. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25 352 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

9. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,900 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

Motion Nos. 10 and 11.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I beg to move the following motions together:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1. The object is to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for opening more dispensaries in Meenachil and Thodupuzha.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1. The object is to point out the need for starting rural dispensaries.

Sir, ever since I came into this House, I was drawing the attention of Government and the Medical Department to the inadequate medical facilities in my taluk. As yet, we have got only one dispensary at Thodupuzha, meant for the whole taluk. People from a distance of 22 miles have to go over that distance for medical aid. For example, a man from Ellapally will have to go over a long distance at his own expense. There is not even a single grant-in-aid dispensary also there and the population according to the present Census is more than 1,23,000.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Are there not private practitioners there and is there any scope for them?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Yes. There is scope for them. I am not certain as to what the private practitioners will be able to do in this matter. It is true that there are good number of poor people. How could they afford to pay for medicines they get? These are costly things for them. What I therefore want is that some more dispensaries at least in two important places in Thodupuzha should be started. If that is not possible Government should at least make some arrangements to start grant-in-aid dispensaries. I make mention of this here because of the difficulties that are being experienced by the people. They come to me often and say "we find it rather very difficult to get necessary medical help"—Sir, a poor man to walk over 20 miles sometimes through hilly tracts—and there are no convenient means of communication—is indeed a sorry state of affairs. Supposing a Doctor is to be taken to attend on a patient who is far away, you can understand how much time it will take. My object is to bring to the notice of Government the fact that at least two more dispensaries will have to be started in Thodupuzha Taluk in order to enable people to have better medical aid. With these observations, I move this motion.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Are there not private medical practitioners there?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Yes. There are two or three persons and they are at the centre of the Taluk.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Will not the private practitioners go to the patient?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Just the reverse can also happen.

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir it is a fact that Thodupuzha and Muvattupuzha taluks have not as many Government dispensaries or sufficient medical aid as other parts, and this has been brought to the notice of the Department by members of the locality about two months ago. I think the members of this house are aware that the Department is alive to the need for more dispensaries in some parts of the State. But the difficulty is that this is not a convenient time for starting new dispensaries becuse of the difficulty of getting medicines from abroad. Government are greatly hampered by this difficulty. If the honourable members only knew what an anxious time Government are having this year to procure drugs and equipment for the existing medical institutions, I am sure they will treat this matter with sympathy. Even last month we heard that the ship in which the supply of medicines for the Department was coming was sunk and the Department has to find ways and means to meet the situation. So Sir under these circumstances it is impossible to think of opening new dispensaries. But Government do realise that the really poor need medical relief, and the question of opening dispensaries

in rural parts is under consideration. But even in this matter the number of Rural Dispensaries will have to be limited, as private practitioners will also not be able to get medicines and equipment easily from European countries. I do sympathise Sir with the poor people of our rural parts where medical relief is not available. It is not mere lip sympathy. I have been travelling through different parts of Travancore and I have seen the difficulties and the sufferings of the poor. Muvattupuzha and Thodupuzha Taluqs Sir, have private practitioners and some of them are doing well. But the poor people are not able to get much help from them, because they are not in a position to pay for the medicines. I can assure the House that this question is receiving the attention of the Government, and it will continue to receive sympathetic consideration at their hands.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 12.

The following motion was not moved.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for superintendence by Re. 1.

Motion No. 13.

MR. P. KUNJU KRISHNAN. Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1 to discuss about the working of the Department with special reference to Quilon. I do not want to go into details nor is it my purpose to find fault with the Surgeon-General. I know that the Surgeon-General has been exerting her utmost to see that the Department is run in a proper manner.

I want to make a reference to certain facts. I am just giving an illustration to show how things are being carried on by very important subordinate officers of the Department. At Quilon there is an open gutter running on parallel lines along the northern compound wall of the hospital by the side of the road with dirty and filthy water emanating from hospital compound and near the northern gate through which people have to get in and get out. One cannot walk along the road without closing One's nostrils· This state of affairs was allowed to continue for the last two years.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether this gutter is owned by the Surgeon General?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: This was allowed to continue in this manner for the last two years.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know what the Doctor has to do with the gutter?

PRESIDENT: Where does it come from?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: It comes from the hospital compound and takes its course on a parallel line with the road. It is an open gutter and it is a place very frequently resorted to by the public.

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan]

There is also heavy traffic. What I want to point out is that in spite of the fact that the whole atmosphere is in an insanitary condition the Doctors have not taken care to see that the position has been remedied.

MR. KAINIKKARAM. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know whether the Medical Department has any responsibility for the sanitary condition of the place?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I think the Medical Department has some responsibility because the gutter is situated very close to the hospital and one cannot enter the hospital without the smell of this nasty gutter. Is it not reasonable that the Doctors should report on the matter?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Is it the opinion of the member only that the place is insanitary or is it declared insanitary by the Public Health Department?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether this water flows into the lake or somewhere else?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: It takes a pretty long course along the road. Anybody who had the misfortune to go along the road might have experienced.

PRESIDENT: I had the misfortune to go there.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: One should walk along the road.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Is the gutter running along the main road or the by-road?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: It runs along the main road on the northern side. I was noticing this and I had sent up interpellations, and during the last budget session I made a reference to this matter and the Director of Public Health assured me that steps will be taken. But nothing has been done. My point is that the Medical Officers cannot shut their eyes against such insanitary conditions in and around hospitals which have to set an example for cleanliness and healthy surroundings. How can the Medical officers in charge of the hospital at Quilon justify their existence at the locality in the light of such insanitary conditions in and around their hospital.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the open gutter is injurious to the health of the inmates of the hospital or to the pedestrians of the road outside the hospital?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: It is injurious to the inmates of the hospital as well as to the pedestrians outside.

PRESIDENT: What is the actual suggestion of the Honourable member? Does he want a closed drain up to the public road or a closed drain along the public road?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: My request is Sir, that this water should not be allowed to run along an open gutter. It may be closed so that it would not affect the health of the people. But it is gratifying to note that since my interpellation to the present session of the Assembly

some repairs have been attempted. The whole trouble is that there is wanting some sort of responsibility on the part of the subordinates of this department. Sir, there is a general feeling that though we spend more than 10 lakhs of Rupees for the department annually the comparative benefit that the people derive from the amount spent is not at all satisfactory. A spirit of service is wanting on the part of the doctors. So far as the private medical practitioners are concerned we find generally speaking, that they thrive better than the Government doctors. To me it appears that it is due to the want of that spirit of service among the Government Doctors. Now, Sir, I leave it to this House to come to a conclusion whether it is true or not. Though we pay large sums to the Doctors as salaries there is much difference between them and the officers of other Departments of the Public Service. While the officers of the other Departments have that spirit of service I think the officers of the Medical Department are lacking in that spirit. Therefore I would make a suggestion, why not stop the payment of high salaries to the Doctors and why not an allowance be granted to them in its stead, giving freedom to treat patients on remuneration.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: In the Government Hospitals or outside?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: In the Government Hospitals. My point is Sir, instead of paying these Doctors high salaries and thus allowing them to pose as big officers of the State and at the same time not rendering service in the right spirit.

DR. M. K. GOPALA PILLAI: Does the honourable member think that after six years course in a medical college in addition to taking a University degree a medical man starting on Rs. 100 is a decent salary?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Not Rs. 100 alone, Sir. There are Doctors who get Rs. 300, or 400 or even above that. I would make also another suggestion. We spend large amounts on medicines which are got down from foreign countries. As it was suggested by the Director of Agriculture that application of indigenous medicines was successful in the case of the disease on cocoanut palms, we can resort to our own indigenous medicines namely Ayurvedic medicines &c. to satisfy our medical wants as well. Sir, in the Administration Report of 1114 it is stated that there is a very valuable literature in this country on the merit and value of indigenous medicines. We also know that Ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine are now in vogue in this country. What I want to suggest is that these should be tried and I hope that the experiment will only end in success. It is also up to us to do some research work in the University to find out the medicinal qualities of herbs so that medicines can be successfully prepared out of these and supplied to the Medical Department without incurring large amounts by way of getting down medicines from foreign countries.

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan.]

Sir, I would speak a word or two in regard to a standing complaint in the Quilon Hospital. The public of Quilon have made a very handsome donation in the form of a building in commemoration of the Shashtiabdapurthi of Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. And it is now a regular ward connected to the hospital. But this advantage has not been properly availed of by the Department. During the last budget session I laid emphasis on the fact that Quilon deserves at least the services of a first grade surgeon with all modern medical equipments in view of its central position and in view of its importance in other respects. Now I would respectfully submit that in view of the fact that the Hospital is over-crowded with inpatients, this ward should be made available for accommodating the inpatients with all available equipments which modern Science can provide.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I wish to make a few observations with regard to this motion. We are all aware that Government are devoting their most careful and anxious attention in the matter of preventing the prevalence of diseases and also in the matter of rendering adequate medical aid to the general public. Sir, we have got a very efficient Public Health Department and also an equally efficient Medical and an Ayurvedic Department. In spite of the useful services rendered to the public by these medical institutions we see from the Administration Reports of the respective Departments that the number of patients treated in the Government Hospitals and dispensaries and also in the Government Ayurvedic Hospital and Grant-in-aid dispensaries in the State, has always been on the increase year after year. This shows that there is something fundamentally wrong either in the whole system of medical administration or in the general health of the people. We have got a leper asylum in Noornad. It is a matter of common knowledge that a number of persons suffering from this disease are assembling at certain particular centres especially in places of public worship like Ochira and Sabarimala and also at the Bus stands and markets. Their number is also increasing year by year. If we travel along the coastal areas in the State we shall find a number of lepers wandering along the road and frequenting public places thus giving room for the contagion of the disease. Very recently I happened to read a leader published in one of the leading newspapers of the State *viz.* the 'Malayala Rajyam' on the necessity of drawing the attention of the Government as well as the Legislature to this matter of deep concern. Even though we have no correct statistics of the total number of consumptive patients in the State there may not be any mistake in saying that their number also is increasing rapidly. In spite of the genuine efforts made by Government in the matter of prevention and cure the result does not appear to be satisfactory or desirable. Therefore I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of Government and the House the urgent necessity for appointing an expert committee to go into the whole question and find out a suitable remedy. With these words I support the motion.

MR M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI: I wish to bring to the notice of Government the inadequacy of accommodation in many of the hospitals in the State. The Surgeon-General has invited public co-operation in the matter of providing more accommodation in hospitals. I may say, Sir, that there is a good deal of response from the public to that invitation. In Kottayam the endeavour has been successful and I am sure in Alleppey we shall have a similar endeavour by collecting public funds to provide greater accommodation. Government are fully aware, no doubt, that private enterprise is not wanting in this direction.

But one point I wish to urge is this. If the people of the locality collect a few thousand rupees and offer to construct a building for the purpose of housing the patients who are now occupying the floors or verandahs of buildings, we are put to the difficulty of submitting our plans and estimates to the P. W. D. and of conforming to certain standards and specifications, which really involve more capital outlay and thus the whole scheme is practically delayed or jettisoned. I would in this connection refer to the speech made by the Dewan at the opening of the Thottapally bridge. He said that in a country like Travancore we should be prepared to have smaller buildings for Government offices and for hospitals, and that it does not matter if after a few years they have to be dismantled, provided they serve the purpose for the time being. I am reminded of that. Sir, now patients are practically accommodated on the open verandahs and subjected to the inclemencies of the weather, and, if people are willing to put up temporary sheds or fairly good buildings on a much smaller scale, where is the difficulty for the P. W. D. in giving sanction to it? If they will only be pleased to look at the matter from this point of view, I am sure more people will be coming forward to construct buildings which would certainly relieve the patients from the difficulties they are at present suffering. It is with this object and with the object of eliciting the sympathy and understanding of the Government in regard to this difficulty and assuring Government that, if only this alteration is made in the existing practice more funds from the public will be forthcoming. I am supporting this motion.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I too support the motion. Under the present financial conditions it is not possible to meet all the demands of the public for better and further medical relief. Therefore it becomes necessary that a systematic attempt should be made by the authorities to canvas and to exploit private munificence and private philanthropy so as to make extensions and to add to the amenities of the hospitals in towns and district centres. Such an attempt has been made in the Kottayam District Hospital with considerable success, thanks to the efforts of the medical officer in charge and of the enthusiastic band of his assistants. It has been made possible to

[Mr. K. Dominic Joseph.]

have considerable extensions in the Kottayam District Hospital. Already four blocks of buildings have been completed and two new buildings are nearing completion. It is expected that more charitable endowments will be forthcoming. I submit that this example must be held out by the authorities for practice by other centres and other towns.

I wish, in this connection, to point out that a new pay-ward in Kottayam has become an absolute necessity. Government has been showing in the new ventures in Kottayam a very sympathetic and encouraging attitude and I pray that the same encouragement should be given to the Kottayam District Hospital as far as the pay-ward is concerned.

I also suggest that the gain obtained by the Medical Department in the district centres going in for public philanthropy as I suggested in making extensions and adding to the amenities of existing hospitals should be spent for rural dispensaries where such advantages cannot be obtained. This is an aspect which should engage the serious attention of Government and meet with the encouragement of all the officers who act in this behalf.

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir, I am thankful to the honourable member for bringing to my notice the condition of the drain in Quilon main road. But, I am sorry to find that he makes the condition of the drain the criterion for the efficiency of the department and of the District hospital at Quilon. I may say at the outset, Sir, that this drain is on the main road outside the hospital compound.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I point out that my statement was that it does not justify the existence of the subordinate officers?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: I do not admit that, Sir. The condition of the drain was noticed by the medical officer in charge of the hospital and it was brought to my notice some time ago. We felt that the Municipality was responsible for the drain, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Municipality. Then it was found that whatever the Municipality did, it could not improve the drain, because the plastering had come off in many places. Then the P. W. D. was addressed and before the question was brought to the notice of this House, the matter had been taken up by the P. W. D. and the drain is being repaired.

Now, Sir, I do not see how the efficiency of the hospital and its staff depends on the condition of this drain. It may be that this drain has not been very satisfactory at times. But the honourable member could very well have brought it to the notice of the Municipality. But since this came to my notice, Sir, I have done all that was possible.

In regard to the doctors in the department and their salaries being high, you know very well, Sir, that the salaries of the medical officers in this State are not as high as those in other parts of India. I do not compare the salaries here with the salaries in European countries. But I can say that in the rest of India, medical officers are

paid much higher salaries than they are paid here. Some of the medical officers here are persons with very high qualifications and they deserve to be paid much higher salaries.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member whether the salaries of medical officers have been further reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, Sir, in Travancore the salaries of medical officers have been reduced. The honourable member said that private practitioners are thriving in Travancore. This is good and this is just what the Department and the Government are trying to encourage. There are a great number of unemployed medical men in Travancore. It was with the idea of helping these men also that the Dewan-President announced last year the scheme of the payment system being introduced in the Government hospitals.

I am very glad to hear, Sir, from one honourable member that the officers of other departments have a spirit of service. But it is very disheartening to hear that in the Medical Department alone the officers have not that spirit of service. I do not admit that, Sir. There may be exceptions, of course, but on the whole I feel strongly that the subordinates of my Department possess the spirit of service and of real devotion to duty which is not excelled by the officers of any other department.

With regard to indigenous medicines, Sir, the Department will be really glad if effective medicines and medicines that are standardised can be got. There is no use in buying medicines which we are afraid to try on a patient because we do not know their strength or the action of the important ingredients of the medicines. I might say, Sir, that the Government of India are considering the possibility of manufacturing certain drugs in India and if it is successful I am sure that this Government will be the first to take advantage of it.

In regard to the memorial ward building in the Quilon District Hospital, I am sorry, Sir, that it was opened as a ward. Honourable members are aware that this building is a fine substantial upstair building, but it has not got any of the conveniences required for a hospital. It might do very well for an office, but not for accommodating patients, and for carrying on hospital work. Though the building has been handed over to the Department, it is impossible to accommodate patients there unless many alterations and additions are effected, e. g., lavatory arrangements for patients, water supply, hospital kitchen and conveniences for carrying bed-ridden patients upstairs. It is true, Sir, that the building was handed over to the Department, but I was at a loss to know what to do with the building as it stands at present. Government have however been very generous and have provided funds for carrying out the necessary alterations. We hope soon to accommodate patients who are able to walk upstairs. But honourable members must remember that it is not enough to accommodate patients. We must have the necessary staff, the furniture and so many other things before the building can be used as a hospital.

[Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose.]

I may inform the House that no patients have as yet been accommodated in this building and that I will be the last person to recommend this before all necessary arrangements have been made for their care.

As regards the treatment of lepers this is a matter which has to be attended to very carefully and seriously. The honourable member will notice that provision has been made in the budget for 1117 for carrying on more effective work among lepers.

With regard to the construction of buildings by private donations, Sir, I feel that private individuals should be encouraged to build wards and other buildings for hospital purposes but such buildings need not necessarily conform to the Government types. Sir, I do not believe in costly buildings. I believe that if the building can meet the ordinary requirments of hospitals, the P. W. D. will also be agreeable. I shall endeavour to see that persons who come forward and offer to build are given encouragement and help. But it must also be remembered that buildings should not be constructed in a haphazard manner. Hospital—hospital-wards, operation rooms, out-patient department—all these are being constantly used and have to be constantly washed and kept clean. The buildings should be such as would stand wear and tear. It is not a good policy to put up buildings very cheaply with poor material. We want cheap but at the same time fairly strong buildings. Otherwise maintenance charges of these buildings will be high later.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member whether she is aware of the circular that memorial buildings should certainly satisfy certain conditions?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, Sir, this is necessary. But I would not make those conditions too severe.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The time allotted for the demands having expired, it is my duty, under Rule 71 of the Legislative Rules, to put all the questions necessary to complete the budget.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: I do not press my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 14 to 22.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time limit:—

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH:

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

16. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN:

17. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,552 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,665 for Sub-Assistant Surgeons by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 86,665 for Sub-Assistant Surgeons by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,91,414 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 10.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,91,414 for Hospitals and Dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

22. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,047 for Grants by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,59,187 under Demand XXIV—Medical was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXV.

AYURVEDA—Rs. 84,698.

Motions Nos. 1 to 12.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time limit:

MR. PULIYUR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for Honorary Director of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN:

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for salaries by Rs. 2.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,060 for Personal Assistant by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,183 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYUR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

6. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,183 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

7. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,183 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI:

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,183 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

9. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,183 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

10. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,183 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN:

11. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,183 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

12. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,340 for grants to Ayurvedic institutions by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 84,698 under Demand XXV—Ayurveda was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—Rs. 2,67,715.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time limit:

Motion No. 1.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director of Public Health by Re. 1

Motion No. 2.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director of Public Health by Re. 1.

Motion No. 3.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director of Public Health by Re. 1.

Motion No. 4.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

Motion No. 5.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,964 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion No. 6.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 21,964 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion No. 7.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,964 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion No. 8.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,612 for Public Health by Re. 1.

Motion No. 9.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,612 for Public Health by Re. 1.

Motion No. 10.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,11,603 for Sanitation by Re. 1.

Motion No. 11.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,500 for Prevention of Epidemics by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,67,715 under Demand XXVI—Public Health and Sanitation was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII

STATE CHARITIES—Rs. 9,501.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion lapsed on account of the time limit:—

MR. G. VELOO PILLAI:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs 9,501 under Demand XXVII by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 9,501 under Demand XXVII—State Charities was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII.

CURRENCY AND MINT—Rs. 2,01,861.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,01,861 under Demand XXVIII—Currency and Mint was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX

STATIONERY AND PRINTING—Rs. 3,38,336.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion lapsed on account of the time limit.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY :

To reduce the total allotment of Rs 3,38,336 under Demand XXIX by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,38,336 under Demand XXIX—Stationery and Printing was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXX.

SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—Rs. 1,62,132.

Motion Nos. 1 and 2.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time limit:

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,041 for Museum and Government Gardens by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,795 for Inspection of Factories and Administration of Labour Laws by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,62,132 under demand XXX—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—Rs. 1,48,047.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,48,047 under Demand XXXI—Miscellaneous Charges was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII.

ANCHAL DEPARTMENT—Rs. 3,91,838.

Motion Nos. 1 and 2.

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit:

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM :

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for Superintendent by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,831 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 3,91,838 under Demand XXXII- Anchal Department was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII.

LOANS—AGRICULTURAL—Rs. 5,000.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,000 under Demand XXXIII- Loans- Agricultural was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV.

LOANS—INDUSTRIAL LOANS Rs. 10,000.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion lapsed on account of time limit:

MR. N. VELU ACHARY:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,000 under Demand XXXIV by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 10,000 under Demand XXXIV-Loans - Industrial loans was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV.

OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES Rs. 5,29,300.

Motion No. 1.

The following motion lapsed on account of time limit:

MR. N. VELU ACHARY:

To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 5,29,300 under Demand XXXV by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,29,300 under Demand XXXV-Other Loans and Advances was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI.

DEBT HEAD—DEPARTMENTAL ADVANCES Rs. 44,500.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 44,500 under Demand XXXVI—Debt Head—Departmental was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVII.

DEBT HEAD – COINAGE ACCOUNT Rs. 4,00,000.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 under Demand XXXVII— Debt Head—Coinage Account was put and carried.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 O' clock on Monday.

The House adjourned at 5-2 P. M.

V. S. ARUMUKHOM PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.